密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY

# REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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## MR. STEVENS AND AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD CHINA

ELSEWHERE in this issue appears a letter addressed to the editor of the *Review* on the subject of America's financial policy toward China. This letter from Mr. Stevens was inspired by an editorial which appeared in these columns on July 14 under the heading of "Why Is America Taking No Action on the China Problem?" This editorial after discussing the present serious situation existing in China which is now pretty generally known over the world expressed concern at the apparent do-nothing-drifting policy of the United States government in respect to conditions out here which constitute a menace not only to the thousands of Americans and other foreigners residing on the continent of Asia, but also constitute a menace to the peace, well-being and further development along democratic lines of China's four hundred millions of people. Before attempting a reply to Mr. Stevens' questions, we desire first of all to state that the *Review* has been consistently a supporter of the principles underlying the Consortium. Every pronouncement of the Consortium since Mr. Lamont's first visit to China has been faithfully printed in these columns down to the latest statement of policy emanating from the meeting in Paris on May 28, which report appeared in our issue of August 25 or about a month ago.

NOW for an answer to Mr. Stevens' questions: In the first place the letter which Mr. Stevens has written constitutes in itself probably the best exposition of the present do-nothing policy on the part of the American government that we have seen. Summed up briefly, he says that because China has defaulted on a number of American obligations, therefore nothing can be done because China constitutes an unsound risk. Because some American banking institutions have had to suffer through China's defaults, then—assuming from Mr. Stevens' attitude—America must sit back and let China go completely to pot. No one wants to see any American lose his good money in China because of unsound investments in Chinese securities, least of all ourselves, but we do not believe it is good American policy and especially good American banking policy to sit back and do nothing simply because China is in default upon certain of her obligations to citizens of the United States. If the American banks which Mr. Stevens has represented in China for the last three years had followed that policy in their domestic business during the recent strenuous years of business retrenchment, there would be very few strong banks left in the United States today. When a bank in the United States has a business customer that is having difficulties in meeting its obligations, immediately the directors of that bank take an interest in the conduct

of that business. They examine it from top to bottom and they bring to bear the best business and banking skill. They utilize every possible method of saving that business from bankruptcy by forcing the adoption of constructive policies. Quite often they decide to put more money into the business in order to save it from bankruptcy for bankruptcy means that everybody loses, the bank included. It is just this failure of the Consortium—or of Mr. Stevens—to come forward with some constructive policy, that has been responsible for the generally suspicious attitude of the Chinese toward Western finance. A prominent Chinese banker and leader in the Chinese Bankers' Consortium to whom we showed a copy of Mr. Stevens' letter a few days ago made this comment: "While it seems to be that Mr. Stevens has set forth the prime principle of banking in his questions, I wish to remark that according to my observation, foreign capital has so far failed to prove itself as a competent means in promoting commerce and industry of our country. Besides the Chinese people are not quite in favor of foreign capital which is prone to result in a sort of political influence as the railway loans we have contracted and consequently I am disposed to believe that it is best to let China work out her own way in spite of the surrounding difficulties——." Formerly this suspicion toward Western finance, which, with ample justification, existed in China, did not include the American banks, but the policy of the American group or rather Mr. Stevens and others of his type of mind in constantly emphasizing the fact that China must meet certain past defaulted obligations including the German Hukuang bonds, which were purchased in the United States from Germans or from third parties and the notorious Japanese Nishihara loans, has served to put American bankers in the same boat with the rest and absolutely without justice. But that's the way the Chinese look at it. And don't forget that there are plenty of propagandists in China from Russia and Central Europe to help along with the poison.

NOW turning aside for the moment from a discussion of Mr. Stevens' letter, we reprint herewith a list of private foreign loans which have been floated in the United States since the close of the European War. The list is reproduced from a recent issue of the *Literary Digest*.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Great Britain* | | |
| 5½% loan due August, 1929 | $ 75,000,000 | |
| 5½% loan due February, 1937 | 144,000,000 | |
| | | $219,000,000 |
| *France* | | |
| 7½% loan due June, 1941 | $87,000,000 | |
| 8% loan due September 15, 1945 | 90,000,000 | |
| Department of Seine 7% loan due January, 1942 | 25,000,000 | |
| City of Bordeaux 6% loan due November, 1934 | 15,000,000 | |
| City of Lyons 6% loan due November, 1934 | 15,000,000 | |
| City of Marseilles 6% loan due November, 1934 | 15,000,000 | |
| City of Soissons 6% loan due November 14, 1936 | 6,000,000 | |
| Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean 6% loan due August 15, 1958 | 40,000,000 | |
| Framerican 7½% loan due July, 1942 | 10,000,000 | |
| | | $303,000,000 |
| *Belgium* | | |
| 7½% loan due June, 1945 | $44,000,000 | |
| 8% loan due February, 1941 | 30,000,000 | |
| 6% loan due July, 1925 | 18,600,000 | |
| 6% loan due January, 1925 | 4,200,000 | |
| | | $96,800,000 |
| *Italy* | | |
| 6½% loan due February, 1925 | | $9,900,000 |
| *Czecho-Slovakia* | | |
| 8% loan due April, 1951 | $14,000,000 | |
| City of Prague 7½ loan due May, 1952 | 7,500,000 | |
| | | $21,500,000 |
| *Jugo-Slavia* | | |
| 8% loan due May, 1962 | | $15,000,000 |
| *Russia* | | |
| 5½% loan of 1916 | $25,000,000 | |
| 6½% credit of 1916 | 50,000,000 | |
| | | $75,000,000 |
| *Poland* | | |
| 6% loan of 1920 due 1940 | | $23,400,000 |
| | | $763,600,000 |

In addition to the above, a loan of G. $25,000,000 has been granted to Austria which brings the total up to G. $788,600,000.

Without attempting to disparage Mr. Stevens' exposition on sound banking, we wonder just how closely his questions on the subject of sound finance were observed when the American banks which participated in the above loans, sold these European bonds to American investors. We do not have available a financial statement from any of the countries represented in the foregoing list, but the *Trade Record* of the National City Bank of New York (extract reprinted elsewhere in this issue) says that Austria has in circulation 5 trillion paper crowns and that Poland has in circulation 3 trillion of paper Polish marks. The same report in an attempt to explain to its readers the meaning of a "trillion" says that it would require a man working 8 hours a day 100 years to count a billion dollars; therefore it would require 1,000 men 100 years to count one trillion coins, or one-third of the outstanding currency of Poland and one-fifth of the currency of Austria. But in spite of this self-evident indication of general bankruptcy, American bankers saw fit to recommend to American investors G. $23,400,000 worth of bonds for a Polish loan and G. $25,000,000 for an Austrian loan, the latter being floated within the last three or four months. There probably are other examples in the above list which are just as unsound as the Austrian and Polish loans. The loan of G. $75,000,000 to Russia was made when Kerensky was in power for about three months during the progress of the war and may be attributed to war hysteria when there was no opportunity to apply Mr. Stevens' principles of sound finance.

WHEN the Austrian loan was concluded, Dr. Ignatius Seipel, the leader of the Christian Socialist party and Chancellor of Austria issued a statement to the American people in which he expressed his appreciation of "the moral sympathy we have found in the United States." It was this "moral sympathy" of the American people that enabled J. P. Morgan and Company to float the Austrian loan in the United States. Although the writer was not present in the United States at the time the loan was floated, we venture the statement that the element of sympathy and faith in the character of the Austrian people had more to do with the successful flotation of this loan than anything else. The late Pierpont Morgan, founder of the House of Morgan, always said that the "basis of credit is character." It is this sympathetic interest on the part of the American people generally in the character and ability of the European peoples to pull themselves out of a hole that has made these various loans possible. Of course they expect to get their money back and a good rate of interest besides, but if they had based their opinion entirely upon cold financial statements and especially political analyses they probably would not have put a dollar into a lot of the European issues which have been floated in the

United States in the last few years, and when Mr. Stevens attempts to apply his cold banking principles (entirely negative) to China he is attempting something which has not been done in the case of American loans to other countries.

WHEN the Republic of Cuba went bankrupt owing to a drop in the price of sugar at the close of the European War, President Harding sent to Cuba, General Enoch Crowder who worked out a constructive plan whereby the Cuban authorities were enabled to place their country upon a sound financial footing. There followed almost immediately an American loan. When the Philippine Islands went bankrupt owing to the mismanagement of the Philippine National Bank, General Wood was sent to Manila and within a comparatively short time was able to evolve order out of chaos and an American loan followed as a matter of course. The Republic of Mexico presented a more difficult problem owing to the internal political chaos which has been in existence for more than a dozen years, but President Harding sent to Mexico a commission which has apparently paved the way for reorganization of government and finance and American recognition. An American loan to rehabilitate the country will follow as a matter of course. So we naturally wonder why American has not applied the same sort of active constructive policy toward China. China with a territory about one-fifth larger than continental United States embraces in its territorial extent an abundance of natural resources unsurpassed by any country. Her population is industrious and when let alone by the disturbing military elements, is generally law-abiding and easily governed. The business men and bankers of the country are honest and are unexcelled anywhere in business acumen. Furthermore they have a wonderful fund of plain common sense not only in respect to domestic affairs but also in repect to the best interests of their own country in international affairs. They need help in readjusting their country in almost every possible field of endeavor and they will accept the help of an outsider if he comes with clean hands and a plain business proposition. America's great interest in China is in the development of trade between the two countries. It may be good banking for the United States to follow a certain short-sighted negative financial policy toward China dictated by certain interests domestic and foreign, but we doubt it. A better policy would be one of cooperation that would enable the Chinese people to develop their country in a large way. When the United States comes to this point of view and sends to China men qualified to see the whole situation in its larger aspects, then America will find China a totally different kind of country than Mr. Stevens has found it in his three years of work for the International Banking Consortium.

IN closing this disussion we desire to emphasize the fact that there is absolutely no unfriendliness toward Mr. Stevens implied in our discussion of his letter. The criticism of the negative policy pursued by Mr. Stevens on behalf of the American banks in the Consortium which we have made applies just as fully to the attitude of the American State Department in respect to its do-nothing policy in China since the close of the Washington Conference. One of the defenders of the Administration's policy recently called it a "Watchful—Waiting" policy. The response of the average American business man in China to this would be, "Waiting for what—complete anarchy and chaos?" We are perfectly aware of the fact that there are two ideas prevalent in the United States in respect to the China situation. One idea, the one apparently being followed by the State Department, although there has been no announcement published out here to this effect, is that China must and will, if given time, work out her own salvation. This means practically that the foreign powers will hold the ring while the tuchuns fight it out even though it takes a quarter of a century and all business, domestic and foreign, is destroyed, all foreigners forced to withdraw from the country and all Chinese business men and gentry to the treaty ports. This policy might be called, "Watchful waiting while China stews in her own juice." The other policy, and the one which common sense would seem to dictate, would be the friendly offer by one of the Powers, or a group of Powers, to help China out of the hole. This would invole no violation of the principles of the treaties adopted at the Washington Conference and if the offer were properly made in the right spirit it is our belief that the best elements among the Chinese would rise to the occasion. If China were located in as close proximity to the United States as the Republic of Mexico or the South American republics, we may rest assured that something would have been done long before this to help the Chinese people solve their problems. The United States would have had a string of commissions private and official going into Mexico and out of it all there would have developed a constructive plan for improvement. There has been no "watchful waiting" there since the days of Wilson and the result has been a settlement. The present policy of do-nothing has tended to cause China to steadily deteriorate in her internal political condition and has made the work of the Washington Conference appear as a ghastly joke from the standpoint of helping conditions in the Orient. One of the things the leaders of the Washington Conference overlooked was the fact that China needed active practical help instead of platitudinous resolutions of advice. Another thing they overlooked was the fact that neither Russia nor Germany are bound by the actions of the Conference and both have been free to follow their own courses in respect to China since the Washington meeting. We respectfully commend these things to Mr. Stevens and to Washington and especially those leaders of the Republican party in the United States who have been pointing to the Washington Conference as the outstanding achievement of this adminstration in its bid for popular favor and a return to power in the elections next year.

## JAPAN'S DISASTER ALSO OFFERS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

FAR East papers last week carried an editorial of the Manchester *Guardian* (England) cabled by *Reuters*, in which the devastation of the recent quake in Japan was believed equal to that caused by the war in France, and the losses greater than those suffered by Japan in its war against Russia in 1904. The *Guardian* editor sees Japan thus enfeebled without any of her formidable neighbors suffering at all. He sees the proportion of nations' strength in the Pacific altered by the disaster, and concludes with a plea for "human sympathy," calling on all peoples not to take advantage of Japan but to treat her "as handsomely as if she were in the prime of her strength." It is not too difficult to imagine the editor of a paper, writing to a circulation which has felt the wedge of Japanese progress in textile manufacture driving into its vitals for several years, suddenly exalted by feelings of humanity for a rival that has in his opinion been knocked out of the race, expressing himself as did the Manchester *Guardian's* molder of

opinion. It is a little more difficult to imagine the scrutinizing editors of *Reuters* culling such stuff from the intelligent press of Great Britain to send out East. That Japan has suffered heavy financial losses, there is unfortunately little room for doubt. In the loss of buildings and stores of goods, it has lost heavily. In the loss of facilities immediately to resume shipping and manufacturing, Japan faces still greater losses over a considerable period of time to come. Still, there is no comparison of the earthquake damage with that suffered by France during four years of war with Germany. Besides the desolation of hundreds of square miles during four years, France had a war on its hands. Millions of its men in the flower of manhood were killed and disabled. France has a war debt today that far exceeds any figure which the Japanese calamity will even approximate. Japan is free to devote its energies to reconstruction, whereas France is harrassed by the fear of further European conflict. True, Japan has received a blow, but it still possesses great wealth and the soundest of credit. To compare the plight of Japan with that of France is absurd.

AS regards the proportionate strengths of nations having been changed in the Pacific by the earthquake, the hope of the *Guardian* editor must be father of the thought. While the forts which protected Yokohama and Tokio are reported by survivors as *hors de combat*, the buttresses having tumbled into the sea and the mighty guns dislodged from their bases, still with the naval limitations placed by the Washington Conference, it is impossible to imagine what nations the *Guardian* felt called upon to appeal to not to take advantage, even diplomatic, of Japan at this time. In the case of aggression from outside, the victims of the earthquake might well receive pity through diversion of attention, but surely not the Japanese nation any more than ever. In the total destruction of Yokohama and the partial destruction of its capital, Japan is to be pitied for the wasted labor of years past. The world grieves with Japan for the works of art, the priceless collections of books, the irreplaceable ruin of sacred and historic relics. However, in the opportunity to construct a capital worthy of the greatness of Japan, there is a consolation which will impress itself more and more upon the Japanese people as the task is accomplished.

DESPITE being centers of high rank in importance, Yokohama and Tokio were excellent examples of what great cities in this day should not be. The streets were poorly laid out and constructed, with a few exceptions. The earthquake proved the inadequacy of the building construction in a volcanic area. That shock-proof buildings can be built was demonstrated by the survival of the Imperial Hotel, an edifice, to be sure, which was built with enormous waste of money and with almost an entire disregard of architectural harmony, but still one which has defied the worst jolt of history. The tram lines, the telephone system, and most of the other appurtenances of civilization in Tokio and Yokohama were but semi-modern. From the standpoint of practicality and progress, one can hardly grudge Japan the opportunity to build itself a new capital. From the scar of today will arise the wonder and pride of tomorrow. The genius which converted the Japan of a half century ago into the world power of today has not been exhausted. Rather it has been developed. Japan will surprise such as the editor of the Manchester *Guardian* by the manner in which it avails itself of the opportunity ahead.

# E. G. Whittaker Reports on Damage to Japan's Cotton Industry

E. G. Whittaker, representative in China and Japan for the Universal Winding Company of Boston, has just arrived with Mrs. Whittaker from the earthquake district of Japan and brought with him the first estimate of damage to various industries of Japan and especially the cotton industry on account of the earthquake and fire. Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker were at Myonishita at the time of the quake and state that there were more than 1,000 distinct tremors within forty-eight hours. The hotel in which they were staying collapsed as did practically all of the buildings in the summer resort and in addition to this damage a great deal more was caused by land-slides which practically changed the whole contour of the mountainous district. Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker escaped from Myonishita along with the rest of the population and including Prince Kuni, a brother of the fiancé of the Prince Regent. They walked the distance of 25 miles to Mishima and there boarded a bus for Numazu where they crowded on to a second-class train and finally got to Kobe. In addition to the destruction caused by the earthquake which made going extremely perilous, there was a heavy rain resembling a cloudburst.

Mr. Whittaker gives it as his opinion that Japan has been damaged economically and financially to such an extent that it will require probably a quarter of a century for the industries of the country to completely recover. Since he is particularly interested in the cotton machinery industry, he attended closely to this phase of Japanese industry and gives as his estimate that practically 1,100,000 spindles have been destroyed or so seriously damaged as to be practically impossible of salvage. In addition to the actual destruction of mills must be included the destruction of hydro-electric plants which may amount to as much in financial outlay as the destruction of cotton mills. Since it will cost approximately Yen 75 per spindle to restore the cotton industry, the total cost of replacement will run practically to Yen 100,000,000 to restore the cotton industry alone. The list of cotton spinning and weaving mills in the affected district which were either wholly or partially destroyed, according to Mr. Whittaker, follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dai Nippion Spinning Company | | |
| Fukugawa | 43,396 | |
| Hashiba | 101,336 | 907 |
| Tokyo Spinning Company | | |
| Kuribashi | 6,672 | |
| Oji | 65,408 | |
| Hattori Spinning Company | | |
| Yokohama | 9,768 | |
| Nagoya Spinning Company | | |
| Niigata | 24,784 | |
| Sagami Spinning Company | 76,184 | |
| Kanegafuchi Company | 128,340 | 402 |
| Fuji Gas Spinning Company | | |
| Konagigawa | 13,696 | 692 |
| Koyama | 223,820 | 1,568 |
| Oshiage | 80,480 | |
| Kawasaki | 141,872 | |
| Nisshin Spinning Company | | |
| Kamedo | 109,184 | 284 |
| Tokyo Spinning Company | 52,064 | 1,638 |
| Totals | 1,067,004 | 5,491 |

In addition to the above list which Mr. Whittaker obtained from one of the Japanese newspapers in Osaka, the Odawara and the Doko Cotton Spinning Companies' works are believed to have been damaged and if so it would bring the total number of spindles affected to the grand total of 1,100,000 which is more than a quarter of the total spindlage of Japan which is estimated at 4,000,000. The number of spindles destroyed also amount to approximately half the total number in operation in China, so the Japanese destruction in Mr. Whittaker's opinion is bound to profoundly affect the cotton spinning industry in China.

In addition to the destruction of machinery of course there is also to be considered the destruction of the lives of skilled workers. In the case of one mill the laborers' dormitories, housing 8,000 persons, were destroyed trapping all of the workers and sweeping them into the gorge below.

Mr. Whittaker has also supplied to the *Review* the following list of industries in the earthquake area which have been either destroyed or seriously damaged:

| *Name of Co's.* | *Works* | *Producing Capacity.* |
|---|---|---|
| Dai Nippon Sugar | Tokyo | 200 tons per diem |
| Meiji Sugar | Kawasaki | 200 „ „ „ |
| Nitto Steel | Ts'jima & Iwabuchi | 6,000 „ „ „ |
| Nippon Steel Tube | Kawasaki | 220,000 „ „ „ |
| Asano Cement | F. & K. | 5,000,000 „ „ „ |
| Shinagawa White Brick | Yebara No. 1 & 2 | — |
| Tokyo Silk Weaving | Senju | 1,440 spindles |
| Tokyo Cotton Weaving | Oji & Oi | — |
| Tokyo Muslin | Azuma & Kameido | 49,875 spindles |
| Jomo Muslin | Nerima | — |
| Tokyo Muslin | Kameido | — |
| Nippon Hemp | Akabane & Urawa | — |
| Dai Nippon Beer | M. & Azumabash | — |
| Kirin Beer | Yokohama | — |
| Oji Paper | Old | — |
| Fuji Paper | Shizuoka & Senju | — |
| Toa Flour Mill | Oshima | 2,000 bales per diem. |
| Morinaga Confectionary | Tamachi | — |
| Shibaura Seisakusho | Shibaura | — |
| Tokyo Electric Light | Kawasaki & Oi | — |
| Yokohama Rope M'f'ing | Kanagawa | — |
| Tokyo Rope M'f'ing | Fukagawa | — |
| Tokyo Gas Electric | O. H. & Shimura | — |
| Dai Nippon Fertilizer Artificial | Katsushika | — |
| Rasa Island Phosphate Rock | Tokyo Nos. 1, 2, & 3. | — |
| Nippon Chemical Industrial | Kamedo | — |
| Nippon Paint | Shinagawa | — |
| Yokohama Dockyard | Yokohama | 150,000 tons per an'm. |
| Ishikawajima Dockyard | Tsukudajima | — |

## Chinese Engineer Submits Plan to Irrigate Shensi to Prevent Famines

H. Lee, a Chinese engineer educated in Germany, will appear before the board of the International Famine Relief Committee at Peking on September 15 to apply for one million dollars to begin an irrigation project in Shensi province designed to put an end to the famines which have visited that region every ten years for the past five centuries.

The Famine Relief Committee has already provided funds for the survey of the project, which Mr. Lee has been working on for the last nine months. Camping out in the rugged mountain country of Shensi, Mr. Lee has gathered the most elaborate data of all concerned with irrigating the province. The Shensi government is too poor to finance the work; and so hopes to obtain a loan from the Famine Relief Committee, which will be repaid by those who benefit by the irrigation, over a period of years.

Since the Han dynasty, several attempts have been made to provide permanent irrigation for Shensi. Dams and canals were constructed, and were for a time successful, the Cheng-kuo dam lasting 100 years and the Pekung canal a thousand years. In the last 500 years, thousands and thousands of Chinese have died in Shensi during periodical droughts.

The plan to avert famines in future is divided into two parts. The first step, for which one million is needed, consists in constructing a tunnel over a mile and half in length through a mountain. The tunnel will start at Tiao Er-tsui and will tap the King River at a point 460 meters above sea-level. The water from the tunnel will flow through the Wei-peh plain in the old canals, which will have to be repaired and put into good condition. The tunnel will be 12 meters square, and will be lined with cement. For about 1500 meters, it will be cut through rock.

A smaller tunnel will be drilled, some 400 meters in length, to act as a waste-way in flood seasons, and likewise to dry a dam site for the period of construction. The dam will divert the water into the main tunnel. It will be some 13 meters in height and 160 meters long.

The second part of the plan is the construction of a large reservoir and amplification of the present canal system throughout the Wei-peh plain. When this has been done over 4,000,000 mow of land will be assured the necessary amount of water throughout the year for profitable cultivation

# The Effect of the Japanese Disaster on China

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

AS the first stupor which resulted from the reports of the terrible disaster in Japan wears off it is inevitable that people in the Far East will ask themselves the question, "What next?"

It is perhaps a little difficult to answer this immediately and in full, for it is dependant upon factors which are not yet fully understood, nor indeed fully determined.

Nevertheless, it is of considerable value to both Japan and China that the effort to clarify the situation should be made as soon as possible, and it is with this in view that the writer has ventured to put forward a few of the most important conditions affecting the same.

It appears, from the reports that are now reaching us, that the area most seriously stricken by the earthquake and tidal wave stretches from Osaka in the south to a point slightly beyond Tokio in the north, or roughly one-half of the Japanese central plain, the most fertile portion of the islands.

This being the case, it is obvious that the tea industries of Shidzuoka and Miye, the silk industries of Aichi, Nagano, Saitama, and Gumma, and the rice crops of Chiba and Saitama must have suffered very severely, if indeed they have not been destroyed,

To this must be added the ruined cotton mills of Tokio, such as the Kanegafuchi works, etc., together with the extensive docks and wharves of that city, whose value cannot at present be estimated, and whose replacement must take months if not years.

In Yokohama the waterfront is destroyed, the shipping must have been extensively damaged, and the docks and piers swept clean, a most appalling loss when it is considered that the annual exports and imports for that city amounted to 450,000,000 Yen, or over two-fifths of the foreign trade of Japan.

Nine main steamship routes lead to Yokohama, and from thence sail a large proportion of the minor shipping which handles the China trade, in which the Japanese are second in quantity only to the British mercantile marine.

The last official returns for the China carrying trade show that the Japanese held over $800,000,000 of foreign trade and over $350,000,000 of coastal trade, or 24% of the total trade as against 27% by the Chinese and 38% by the British shipping.

The damage sustained must inevitably throw a large proportion of this trade into Chinese or British hands for the time being, for the remaining shipping in Japanese ports will be needed for the transportation of necessary foodstuffs and other materials.

As the total Japanese export trade with China was only $300,000,000 and her import trade $250,000,000, it is obvious that she was handling a large amoun of outside goods and engaging extensively in coastal transportation at the same time, an occupation in which she must be hindered to some extent for the present, to the benefit of the other mercantile nations.

It remains to be seen how far the cotton industry in Japan has been injured for though the mills in Tokio and Yokohama are doubtless destroyed, the ones at Osaka may still be standing, and these are the largest in the country.

No less than 30% of Japan's cotton goods come to China, and her imports in that line have seriously handicapped the Chinese cotton industry during the last two years, as has been evidenced by the recent slump in the mills and the publicity protests issued by the Chinese owners, so that this may very vitally affect this important industry.

Add to this the fact that Japan exports nearly 35% of the world's supply of silk, and is besides the only Far Eastern competitor to the tea trade of China and Ceylon, and one begins to realise what an industrial revolution may occur as a result of the earthquake.

Having glanced thus briefly at the industrial and shipping aspects as they affect Japan we may next turn our attention to the financial situation from both the Japanese and the Chinese standpoint.

It is obvious that the enormous losses suffered by the various banks and commercial enterprises in Tokio, Yokohama, and possibly Osaka, must necessitate a period of retrenchment during which Japanese firms will endeavor to raise what outside financial assistance is available.

That they can obtain loans from Great Britain and America is certain, but what is still more probable is that they will attempt to recall those funds whose repayment is

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due from China, and it is this problem which is of more than usual interest to merchants and others in the Far East.

On studying the various financial reports available we find that the total debts contracted by the Chinese government towards Japan which are not definitely secured amount to nearly $140,000,000, while there are provincial loans outstanding which approximate to $50,000,000.

How much, if any, of this is recoverable at the present time it is difficult to say, for the position of the Central government is unstable in the extreme, and the responsible authority in the provincial capitals changes from month to month, while the securities which are in pledge are mostly unrealisable unless the holders intend to proceed to extreme measures.

Over and above these debts there is a long list of private loans in various enterprises in China, flour mills, cotton mills, mines, water works, lighting plants, and other engineering concerns all subscribing their quota to a total sum of $75,000,000.

Even before the disaster of September 1st there were rumors that the Japanese concerned intended to call in their loans to the Han Yeh Ping iron works, which are variously stated to amount to $35,000,000 and $40,000,000, though it would seem that the lower sum is more likely to be correct.

In a situation such as the present no one could blame the Japanese investors for wishing to call in their loans, more especially those which obtain their interest with difficulty, and whose repayment in full is problematical even to the most optimistic mind.

The financial strain will seriously threaten those Japanese firms which are engaged in trade in China also, particularly those with head offices in Tokio and Yokohama, which must be a fair proportion of the five thousand business concerns which are recorded in this country and which cover some 170,000 persons all told.

In point of fact the cotton industry will probably be chiefly affected, for the thirty odd Japanese concerns are reputed to have between twenty and thirty million dollars invested therein, controlling about one-third of the mills in China.

Next to this in importance must be the share in the mining industry which is held by Japanese finance, for an analysis shows that the capitalisation of Japanese enterprises in China amounts to well over $200,000,000, excluding any property held as mortgaged for loans advanced by them, while it is certain that a large proportion of this total must be invested in the various coal and iron properties which the Japanese have so well organized in the past ten years.

This concludes our brief resume of the Japanese financial situation at present, and the question which we must ask ourselves is, "What is likely to happen in regard to its stabilisation?"

Will the Japanese government press for a partial or complete repayment of their official loans, including the $100,000,000 which they have advanced at one time or another on railway properties; and what action will the Chinese government take thereon?

It is doubtful if that government is in a position to repay even a portion of the money at the present time, whatever be their goodwill towards Japan, unless indeed a remarkable change of heart should occur on the part of those politicians and financiers who negotiated the loans during the past five or ten years.

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## An Exhibition of China and the Chinese

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Swatow has sent to the exhibition of things Chinese to be held under the auspices of the Newark, N. J. Museum Association in October and November of this year, an extensive shipment of articles illustrative of the products of South China including carvings, embroideries, toys, fans, cloth weaving, drawnwork and lacas, pewterware, sugar and framed hangings. There were 70 items in the list of materials sent. Other parts of China have also sent samples of Chinese products to the Newark Exhibit to such an extent that the entire country will be well represented. The exhibition has attracted so much attention over the United States that arrangements have been made for exhibiting the collection of Chinese materials in other parts of the country after the close of the affair in Newark, J. C. Dana of the Public Library of Newark has charge of the exhibition.

# China's Sovereignty

BY CHARLES J. FOX

*Editor, North China Star*

IN the present political discussions relating to China and to foreign relations with China we find frequent reference to China's sovereignty. The Chinese themselves are constantly talking about it in the most serious manner, while many foreigners appear to refer to it as something that either does not exist or exists only as a joke. In many recent articles in some of the foreign language papers we find the word sovereignty in quotation marks as an indication that the expression must not be taken either literally or too seriously.

The official attitude of the World's Powers, or of most of them, on the question of China's sovereignty is, however, clearly set forth in black and white in a treaty between all the nine Powers of the Washington Conference relating to the principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China. In connection with questions that are now being discussed with a good deal of feeling in Peking, it is well for the reading public to recall what this Nine Power Treaty says on the subject of China's sovereignty. The first four articles of the Treaty say:

ARTICLE I

The Contracting Powers, other than China, agree:

(1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China;

(2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government;

(3) To use their influence for effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China;

(4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such States.

ARTICLE II

The Contracting Powers agree not to enter into any treaty, agreement, arrangement, or understanding, either with one another, or individually or collectively, with any Power or Powers, which would infringe or impair the principles stated in Article I.

ARTICLE III

With a view to applying more effectually the principles of the Open Door or equality of opportunity in China for the trade and industry of all nations, the Contracting Powers, other than China agree that they will not seek, nor support their respective nationals in seeking,

(a) any arrangement which might purport to establish in favour of their interests any general superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated regions of China;

(b) any such monopoly or preference as would deprive the nationals of any other Power of the right of undertaking any legitimate trade or industry in China, or of participating with the Chinese Government, or with any local authority, in any category of public enterprise, or which by reason of its scope, duration or geographical extent is calculated to frustrate the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity.

It is understood that the foregoing stipulations of this Article are not to be so construed as to prohibit the acquisition of such properties or rights as may be necessary to the conduct of a particular commercial, industrial, or financial undertaking or to the encouragement of invention and research.

China undertakes to be guided by the principles stated in the foregoing stipulations of this Article in dealing with applications for economic rights and privileges from Governments and nationals of all foreign countries, whether parties to the present Treaty or not.

ARTICLES IV

The Contracting Powers agree not to support any agreements by their respective nationals with each other designed to create Spheres of Influence or to provide for the enjoyment of mutually exclusive opportunities in designated parts of Chinese territory.

These articles show quite clearly that in the International Public Law of the Far East, China's sovereignty is a definite concrete idea, carefully guarded by solemn international

treaty stipulations. All the Nine Powers of the Washington Conference are pledged to recognize and respect it, and most of them are doing so. There is no question but that the much discussed proposal to get control of China's railways is a direct violation of these and other articles of the Washington Conference Agreements which all the Nine Powers are bound to respect.

It is quite significant and likewise most fortunate for China, that at the present time the most outspoken champions of adherence to the Washington Conference agreements are the Japanese. We have just read columns of Japanese press comment on the subject of the railway guard proposal and all through the discussions we find the Japanese newspapers opposing the proposal on the ground that it violates the Washington Conference Agreements. This expression in Japan appears to have been quite spontaneous, as was also the outburst of protest that met the mere suggestion that China's railway guards should be placed under foreign control.

China's sovereignty is well provided for in both International Law and international politics by the Washington Treaties. China's sovereignty is now being championed even in the press of Japan. As for the Chinese themselves, they remain more or less patient for years with a central government that is revenueless and powerless; they have so called civil wars and many bandit outrages that cause no great excitement; they remain placid for weeks or even months without any recognized head of their state; but once threaten China's sovereignty and the people are up in arms at once. This seems strange to the Western mind, but it is a fact and an all important one. In Western countries we say, "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty". The Chinese appear convinced that "Eternal vigilance is the price of Sovereignty," and they are paying the price.

C. J. F.

## The Philippines in U. S. Trade

(*From the Journal of the American Chamber of Commerce of Manila*)

It is generally known that the Philippines play but a minor part in the total trade of the United States, yet in comparison with other countries the Islands make a pretty fair showing.

The 16 best customers of the United States during the year were as follows:

| | *Country and Rank* | *Value* | *%* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Great Britain | $833,622,000 | 21.8 |
| 2. | Canada | 576,684,000 | 15.0 |
| 3. | Germany | 316,114,000 | 8.2 |
| 4. | France | 266,965,000 | 7.0 |
| 5. | Japan | 218,510,000 | 5.7 |
| 6. | Italy | 150,896,000 | 3.9 |
| 7. | Cuba | 127,873,000 | 3.3 |
| 8. | Netherlands | 117,806,000 | 3.1 |
| 9. | Mexico | 109,885,000 | 2.9 |
| 10. | Belgium | 101,530,000 | 2.6 |
| 11. | China | 100,347,000 | 2.6 |
| 12. | Argentina | 95,542,000 | 2.5 |
| 13. | Australia | 80,520,000 | 2.1 |
| 14. | Spain | 70,931,000 | 1.9 |
| 15. | Philippines | 43,298,000 | 1.1 |
| 16. | Brazil | 43,247,000 | 1.1 |

The Philippines ranked ahead of such important countries as Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Chile, Russia, Peru, Greece, Portugal, Poland, Switzerland, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Turning to supply sources of the United States, we find that the ranking was as follows:

| | *Country and Rank* | *Value* | *%* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Canada | $364,026,000 | 11.7 |
| 2. | Japan | 354,298,000 | 11.4 |
| 3. | Great Britain | 328,577,000 | 10.6 |
| 4. | Cuba | 267,841,000 | 8.6 |
| 5. | France | 142,809,000 | 4.6 |
| 6. | China | 134,609,000 | 4.3 |
| 7. | Mexico | 132,088,000 | 4.2 |
| 8. | Brazil | 120,383,000 | 3.9 |
| 9. | Germany | 117,493,000 | 3.8 |
| 10. | Straits Settlements | 93,350,000 | 3.0 |
| 11. | British India | 91,152,000 | 2.9 |
| 12. | Argentina | 85,678,000 | 2.8 |
| 13. | Italy | 63,930,000 | 2.1 |
| 14. | Netherlands | 63,795,000 | 2.0 |
| 15. | Philippines | 61,743,000 | 2.0 |
| 16. | Chile | 59,714,000 | 1.9 |

From present indications, the Philippines will probably hold a still higher rank, as regards both exports and imports, for the year 1923. It is not reasonable to expect the Islands ever to become as good a market for American goods as Great Britain, Canada or Germany, but as a source of supply they should make rapid strides upward if the natural resources are developed to the extent that they should be. One thing appears certain: the Isands are not as unimportant a trading asset to the people of the United States as might be assumed at first consideration.

# American Bankers and the China Situation*

BY FREDERICK W. STEVENS

I read the following in an editorial appearing in your issue of July 14:

> "China has now reached the place where active constructive leadership is needed and needed without delay. A few words from Secretary Hughes as to the plans the American government officials have in mind would be most stabilizing in the present circumstances. The Chinese business men and bankers are ready to go to work and have about reached the point where they will accept help which they know to be for the best interest of their country. As has been repeated so often in recent issues of this journal, America is the only nation now in a position to extend this assistance to China whether the assistance is financial or otherwise. The important thing is to do something. Reports from Washington and New York indicate that it is the intention of the American government to continue with its support of the Consortium. If this is true, then the American group should send to China a business man and banker with imagination and power to act—a man of the Hoover type who has had large experience in international finance and industrial achievement. We have had a sufficiency of the negative type which sits around in Peking searching for reasons for not doing anything."

I am not expecting to return to China on the mission that kept me there for parts of three years, but I am interested in developments there and it seems there are still some persons who need kindergarten instruction in the subject of loaning money to China.

Will the writer of the lines quoted above answer the following questions, which I take the liberty of putting to him:

Do you understand that in the government of the United States of America war time practices are still in vogue and that America will consider loans to China from public money raised by taxation?

Do you know that the only other source for such loans is ultimately the money of investors,—the men or women each with (say) $1000 or $5000 to put at interest for a relatively long period, on a purely business basis, and who intend to take no chance of loss?

Do you know that banks are merely a medium for placing such loans with such investors: that banks cannot lawfully purchase long term *unsalable* obligations of China or any other country?

Do you know what happens to a bank, when the public examiner finds that it is carrying among its assets long term unsalable securities?

Do you know that thousands of American investors are now holding overdue defaulted securities of the Chinese government, of a face value of several millions of gold dollars, issued within the past five years, and now unsalable, unless it be at a great loss?

Do you know that the fact of China's default in payment of principal and interest of such millions of her obligations is now generally known and for nearly two years has been generally known in the American investment market, and that no reputable banker in the land would recommend to one of its customers the purchase of such obligations?

If you were living in America and had (say) $5000 to invest, would *you* buy Chinese government obligations while the political conditions of the last two years continue?

Do you know how vast a sum is needed to put China on her feet financially, how many investors with $5000 each to invest would need to participate in order to accomplish anything?

Have you considered to whom the money loaned to China could properly be paid, with assurance that it would be rightly used,—to pay her millions of overdue debts, to help her begin a new financial career?

What security would you suggest for a new loan and just how would you protect that security? *Just what* would you have done by "the negative type which sits around in Peking searching for reasons for not doing anything"?

Have you in mind the fact that the persons you refer to in that clause have a first duty to the financial interests they

*The questions asked by Mr. Stevens are discussed editorially in this week's issue of the *Review*.

represent, to avoid the results some American banking institutions have had to suffer by reason of mistakes in this regard?

What reason have you to think that "a man of the Hoover type" would recommend a loan to China?

Many more questions occur to me, but perhaps these are enough to convince the writer of the quoted lines that he has something to learn before he will be fit to advise financial institutions desirous of helping China when they can do so without violating the elementary principles of banking.

Ann Arbor, Mich. August 10, 1923.

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### Chinese Societies Honor Life and Work of Late President Harding

More than a thousand members of Chinese charitable and philanthropic societies gathered in the Shanghai town hall on Sunday afternoon, September 9, in an impressive memorial service in honor of former President Warren G. Harding of the United States who died in San Francisco on August 2. The organizations which took part in the meeting were the Chinese Red Cross, the Chinese Catholic Association, the Protestant Association and others.

The stage in the town hall was appropriately decorated with Chinese and American flags draped about an enlarged photograph of the late President.

The Chairman of the meeting in referring to the work of President Harding spoke especially of President Harding's love and sympathetic interest in humanity and especially in the Chinese people. "Our country is a republic in name but not in fact," said the Chairman. "Everywhere there is disorder; the North and the South are divided. This state of affairs is the direct result of years of struggle and disagreement. President Harding on the other hand never sought power or profit for himself but was always ready to work for the common good."

The representative of the Chinese Red Cross said that President Harding's mind was devoid of racial antagonism and prejudice and that he stood out as a singular figure in international politics in this regard and that Harding was in favor of world brotherhood. Special reference was made to the Washington Conference and full credit was given to Harding for his efforts to eliminate conflicts among the nations. His friendship for China had done much to cement the relations of China and the United States.

The Rev. Chen Gin-yung, representing the Shanghai Interdenominational Preachers' Union also spoke feelingly of Harding's work at the Washington Conference. "Alas, he left us with his work unfinished and among those who regret his passing should be counted China," said the speaker. Practically the same note was sounded by the representative of the Catholic Association.

An address by the Right Rev. F. R. Graves, which was scheduled could not be delivered because of the pastor's illness, but was read by one of the Chinese ministers. The address was prepared on behalf of the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee of Shanghai and also emphasized the work of Harding for world peace.

A special eulogy dealing with the life of Harding was delivered by Wang I-ting, head of the Chinese Stock and Produce Exchange, who is an active religious and charitable worker. This address while dealing principally with the character and work of Harding also pointed a moral in his life which might well be adopted in China. "His success as President of the United States was largely due to his willingness to be associated with others in the government of the nation. "He appointed able men to office and gave them opportunity for the exercise of their own initiative," said the speaker, "and he did not concern himself solely with the problems, of the United States, but had an unusually intimate interest in the affairs of other countries, especially China. We will always remember him for his work in furthering peace and promoting religious and charitable works in China."

The meeting closed with an address of appreciation by James Porter Davis, U. S. Administrative Consul and Acting Consul-General, who spoke of the appreciation of Americans generally both in the United States and in China and of the Chinese expression of sympathy for the work of President Harding. At the close of Mr. Davis' remarks he read a cablegram which had just been received from President Coolidge, "Please express to the Shanghai Charitable Societies on behalf of the President of the United States the deep appreciation of the government and the American people for this touching tribute to the memory of one who was ever solicitous of the welfare and prosperity of the Chinese people." Signed: Hughes, Secretary of State.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the American Chamber of Commerce and American Association and the national committee of the Y. M. C. A.

# Commission Government a Possibility

BY JOHN R. MUIR

THE recent announcement of the State Department in Washington that the United States government will not consider intervention in China will not surprise any one. Since the day when John Hay protected China against what was then a very serious danger of partition, the consistent programme of the American government has been to refuse in any way to encourage the thought of partition. But this is not only the desire of the American government. Sir John Jordon has recently expressed the opinion that interference in China would be worse than useless, and this we believe is the attitude of the British government, and of every other government that has the interests of China at heart, freed from any selfish motives.

At the same time not only the governments of those nations which have interests in China, but every person in every nation has a vital interest in the problem of China's future. Those who know China best, and who know the temper of some of the nations interested in China, are perfectly certain that in spite of John Hay, Sir John Jordon, and State Departments, the present trend is toward a ruin that is so awful that we do not even permit our minds to dwell upon the subject, and so we never form any prophecy as to what may be. It is certain that if any prophet ten years ago had drawn a picture half as dark as the present state of China he would have been howled down as an unmitigated pessimist not fitted to live among the civilization of the Twentieth Century. And now the course is so frightfully downward, and the pace so dangerously swift, that no one can see anything but ruin ahead of us.

What will come out of the ruin no one knows. Perhaps a divided land in place of the once glorious land we called "China." Perhaps foreign control of what might have been ruled by Chinese. We do not know what may be, but we all know that, unless something is done to stop the present decline, nothing short of absolute ruin can result. This is not said in the spirit of one who believes that there is nothing good in China, and that therefore, they are incapable of improvement. It is said by one who has watched China grow for two decades, and who fully appreciates all there is to be hoped for in the nature of the Chinese. It is the mature judgment, not of one foreigner only, but of hundreds (perhaps thousands) of Chinese also who can see no hope in present conditions. It is said by those who ten years ago were anxious to keep hands off and permit the Chinese to work out their own problems. The change in opinion has only come through earnest desire for the welfare of China knowing that the vicious circle must be broken somewhere, and in the belief that the circle will never be broken from within, while there is the power to break it from without.

For once let us look without hesitation at what must be broken up. We have all been too loath to cut into the abcess to find out just what is there. In what we now call "government" in China there is practically nothing that could, in any sense whatever, be so interpreted. The "members of Parliament" from Peking repudiate everything that the Peking "government" has done, but that is nothing. There never has been any government there, or anywhere else in China since the Manchu government was driven away. Of course the reign of Yuan Shih-kai is somewhat of an exception, but even then it was not a real government.

We are forced to the conclusion that this is a land without what we mean when we say "government." Many years ago, before the Manchus were expelled, some one with keen insight said that the Chinese system of government was like a cube. If it is overturned, it is always right side up. The meaning of this is that Chinese social conditions, and local methods of government, are such that people keep right on living, with little disturbance to their ordinary lives, whether there is a government or not. This is very largely true. And it is one of the dangers in the present situation as far as the foreign governments are concerned. It means that China is not sick enough to need a physician, so no physician will come in.

Now if it were only true that China is without a government that state might be permitted to remain. We would then have anarchy in the best sense, and it might even prove a blessing. The danger in anarchy, as every student of sociology knows, is that, without any government, something worse that government will attempt to take its place. That is what we have in China. If the present agitators could in any sense be called a "government" we could respect them, but when they neither govern themselves, in the real sense of the word, nor permit others to do so, we come to absolute chaos.

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The world is not as big as it was a century ago. Nor is it as big as it was in 1898. Those of us who can remember that date find it a long way back in history. How we have travelled since then! Now in 1898 the American government went to war with Spain because Spain was abusing the Cubans! Of course that was a case in which a monarchical European government was abusing what should have been a peaceful American Republic! Here we have a so-called Republic which is trying to settle a country that had been badly ruled by a monarchical Oriental foreign power. Therefore the American government says, "Let them fight it out."

Here, as elsewhere, comparisons fall down. But, if the American government, and the British government, had time to really examine the present situation in China, they might be able to see that China has infinitely more need of protection from her present "rulers" than Cuba had to be preserved from Spain twenty-five years ago. It seems to us a case of a family that has run amuck among the family of nations which calls for some one OUTSIDE the family to step in and compel this one family to put its house in order.

There are men of capacity in China. One of them was large enough to figure high in the councils of the League of Nations. Recently he has tried to put his hand to the plow in his native land. But we do not expect Dr. Wellington Koo to succeed. He, himself, does not expect to succeed. No one knows better than he, and others like him, how hopeless the task is. But WE OUGHT TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR HIM TO SUCCEED. Is it not the plain duty of every person in every country who has any interest in China to DEMAND NOW that the present farce cease and that men of ability be given the opportunity of doing for China what they long so much to do?

It is time for us to stop blaming Dr. Sun, and Mr. Tang Hsiao Yi, and Liang Chi Chao, and all the rest of the real patriots we might name. That there are patriots we all know. But what is their position? They find their country in the hands of a lot of free-booters none of whom have any love for China, and all of whom are trying to milk as much as they can from the Chinese herd. We do not mean by "free-booters" the so-called brigands. Would that they were the worst evil we have to face. The real "robbers" of China are the military men who are turning what was once a prosperous, peaceful land into a shambles, and worse. They rob the manhood of the country, and ruin the character of most men who join their ranks. They rob our laborers so that it is almost impossible to get proper coolies in a land where the coolie is so indispensable. They rob the wealth of the country, compelling the Chamber of Commerce in every city to drain the coffers of the merchants dry, or the soldiers will loot and take for themselves what they are otherwise denied. They rob the food of every district through which they pass; they spoil rice fields that nature has prepared for the harvest. They take young girls at their pleasure, and corrupt the homes of China that have been famous for fidelity, filial piety and fraternity. They rob everything, and give back nothing.

Our foreign countries have a very great moral responsibility here. Years ago missionaries and merchants began to come to China hoping to improve the country. Thousands of lives of our best men and women, and millions of dollars of our money have gone into this land in the effort to bring enlightenment and prosperity to China. The present system of education, as is well-known, came from abroad. They have taken our railroads (as far as they have been developed), our telegraph, telephone, and what-not. But there is one thing more they learned from us. We are responsible for the manner in which they use this latter. By no sort of reasoning can Europe and America free themselves from the guilt of having placed into the hands of these military men the weapons and skill with which they terrorize the country.

If a grown man in any land, or in any society, is free from crime when he places dangerous weapons in the hands of untried and ignorant children, then are we free from any crime in the present instance. But, in as much as these, who are really babes in the art of ruling and government, have gotten all their military science, their machinery for the arsenals where they make death-dealing arms and ammunition, their instructors, and all that they use—when, we say, they have taken all this from us with which to ruin such a land as China, then can we stand aside and say with composure, "Let them fight it out?"

There are many arguments to be used in favor of foreigners in China doing something. There are the business arguments—all of them strong enough—for good business is for the benefit of China. There are the arguments from the numbers of people who have been disturbed by bandits. There are many reasons that men who are selfish will put forth, and there are reasons that the idealists will bring forth. There are certain points in which all true men will agree. Argument, reason, talk and plan. Yes, we have had enough of that. Now we ought to ACT!

In this far-off frontier capital it is almost impossible to know what the ACT should consist in. But we have seen so many articles in papers from every quarter that come as far as we have now reached in our discussion, and then fail to find the remedy, that one wishes, if possible, to get beyond that. Is there a plan for China? In many different papers we have seen hints of a possible system of government that we have called "Commission Government." It is not the first time the term has been used. It was tried in the United States, and it is successful in some other countries. A recent speaker in Shanghai said that what China needs is a BUSINESS GOVERNMENT.

Just what sort of a government it might be is not difficult to see. We have now three Commissions at work in China, and they are the only things that are functioning at all properly. They are, of course, the Post Office, the Customs, and the Salt Administration. For the sake of our present discussion it is not now necessary to remember that the Commissioners are foreigners. That is aside from the point. If three Boards in China can function in the midst of the present chaos as these three do by all means let us have MORE COMMISSIONS. There is no doubt but that the whole country might not be ruled and governed by similar commissions.

Now how did these Commissions come into being? The history is open for any one to read, but, briefly, they all came about by foreign insistence on a square deal. The Salt tax is, unfortunately, working hardship in the country, but that hardship would be removed if the present pressure were removed. The Customs is, indirectly, perhaps a great blessing to China, while the Post Office is, in every way, a direct blessing. Now the argument is that foreign insistence on a "square deal" has proven a blessing to the Chinese themselves and THEY ALL KNOW IT. Now come on—one and all—together with a pull and a push—let us insist on more "Square Deal" and there you have it.

There are plenty of foreign interests to do the insisting. Our governments will hang back as they always do. No one wants war, and INSISTENCE means to every politician the possibility of war. No wonder they hesitate. We, in a private capacity insist, the insistence leads to war and then," "Let George do it!" But insistence in this case will not lead to war. If all the papers, and all the business men, and all the diplomats, and all the missionaries, and all the Chinese (for we will soon get them talking in the same way) will say "Commission Government" it will be done. Then some men of ability (it is more than likely that the leaders will be foreign as they are in the other commissions) will be appointed in some way to control the government boards, to control finances, to control the army, to control the navy, to control the railways, to control the telegraph, etc., etc.

This is not a mere dream. It is a GREAT POSSIBILITY. It is, we believe, what will come out of the present confusion. The one thing that is necessary is INSISTENCE NOW.

And what if we do not insist? Is there any hope that these military leaders will ever produce anything that is constructive instead of destructive? As well expect a dragon to build a city and obey the laws of its inhabitants! No! No! There is no hope that the present strife will ever bring forth anything but what we have seen now for more than a decade. It is not like other countries recovering from Revolution. The world is different, military science is different, weapons are different, now there is no upward trend, all is downward. And it will remain downward until we have a Commission to govern China aright. If we cannot have that within the next few years we can all prepare ourselves for partition, disruption, calamity, for confusion, chaos—all the dire and dread things that we can think of CHINA IS DOOMED!

Chengtu, Szechuan.

August 17, 1923.

**26-093**

### America, World's Greatest Consumer of Furs

The "summer fur" which has in the past half dozen years helped to relieve the monotony of the mid-summer period has just closed its most successful season. With the latest developments in its use upon collars of light weight summer garments and a continuation of the form in which it had already been utilized the 1923 season will probably "break the record" of the short period since the summer fur became a noticeable feature of the life of the American cities. For it is only about six years, says the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York, since the development of the fashion and its use is still chiefly confined to the United States and to the city in which the fashion originated, Paris.

To what extent this new fashion of the wearing of furs in mid-summer has participated in the enormous increase in the sum paid for furs by the people of the United States is difficult to determine with extreme accuracy. Fur experts, however, express the opinion that "summer fur" still forms but a small proportion, perhaps 10%, of the hundreds of millions of dollars annually paid for furs by the people of the United States, for the sums which our own people pay for furs do actually run into the hundreds of millions. The imports of furs in all forms in the fiscal year just ended totaled nearly 100 million dollars against an average of about 25 millions a year prior to the war, while the outturn of "fur goods" by the factories of the United States in 1921 was according to census report just issued (gold) 140 million dollars, and that of the "dressed furs"20 millions.

And when we remember that the nearly one hundred million dollars valuation of furs imported is that of the country from which they are sent to the United States and are therefore exclusive of the freight and tariff duties, and also remember that the 160 million dollars worth reported by the 1921 census is the factory valuation of the goods, it is quite apparent that the sums annually paid by the final consumer will run into the hundreds of millions,and may perhaps cross the 300 million dollar line in the calendar year 1923. The big increase in recent years is due in part to larger quantities of furs used and in part to higher prices. The growth in the use of furs is illustrated by the fact U. S census reports show that the capital of the factories engaged in the production of fur goods increased from 30 million dollars in 1914 to 81 millions in 1919. New York and Chicago are the chief fur markets of the United States.

Certainly there can be no doubt of the enormous increase in the sums paid for furs, since the total output of the fur factories of the country has grown from 27 million dollars in 1899 to 160 millions in 1921, while the value of the imports has grown from an average of about 25 million dollars a year prior to the war to 93 millions in 1920, and about 90 millions in the fiscal year 1923, which ends with the month of June.

Where do they come from these hundreds of millions of dollars worth of furs used by our people? About one-half from our own forests and plains and mountains and about one-half from foreign countries, chiefly Canada, Russia, Siberia, China, Great Britain, France, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina and India, for fur bearing animals are found even in the tropical as well as the temperate and frigid areas of the globe, and we do ransack the globe for furs, since our official records show importations from no less than 85 countries, colonies and islands, though in a few cases, notably Great Britain and France, considerable part of the millions of dollars worth sent to us are drawn from foreign countries and their colonies and re-exported to the world's biggest importer and consumer of furs.

What are the principal classes of animals which supply the furs utilized in the United States? The foxes of the various classes, the marten family, Russian sable, the mink, the squirrel karakul, the Persian lamb, Australian opossum, the raccoon, the skunk, the badger, the otter, while even the domestic cat is not entirely exempt from the scramble to obtain material with which to meet the constantly increasing demand of fashion. Most of the "summer furs" are supplied by the foxes, the marten, the squirrel, the mink and the Russian sable.

Is this increasing demand of the world for furs materially reducing the number of fur bearing animals or likely to do so in the near future? Not to an extent yet appreciable, and it seems probable that any material shortage in the product from natural sources will be followed by an enlargement of the "fur farming" industry which has in recent years made limited contributions to the world's fur crop, which is now estimated at probably 250 to 300 million dollars a year in the form in which it leaves the hands of the trappers and hunters, who in the Fall and Winter months ransack the forests and plains and mountains of the globe to obtain material with which to meet the growing demand from all parts of the world and especially that of the United States.

# The Constitution of China and the Constitutional Law of the Philippines

BY DR. FRANCISCO VILLANUEVA CONLU

The only provision existing in the Constitution of the Republic of China as to the form of government seems to be that of article 4 which says that "the sovereignty of the Chinese Republic is exercised by the National Council, the Provisional President, the Cabinet and the Judiciary." There is no express provision on the separation of the powers of the government.

Title 2 of the former constitution of the Republic of the Philippines of 1898, contained the following provision: "The government of the Republic is popular, representative, alternative and responsible, and is exercised by three distinct powers, which are denominated legislative, executive and judicial. Two or more of these powers shall never be united in one person or corporation, nor shall the legislative power be vested in one individual."

The sovereignty of the people of the United States is represented in the Philippines by the Government of the Philippine Islands, which is a creation of the United States constitution through the American Congress. The powers of the government are divided into three, separate, independent though correlated units, the executive, the legislative and the judicial. The Supreme Court of the Philippines and the Supreme Court of the United States have always upheld the division and separation of these three branches of the Philippine-Government, and Anglo-American decisions and comments on the subject were incorporated into Philippine jurisprudence. It is clearly and positively understood that the legislature makes the laws, the executive executes and enforces them and the judiciary applies and interprets the laws thus made and executed. To them is applied the theory of "check and balance". The Governor General as head of the Executive Department is only a part of the government. The Philippine Legislature has the same powers in the Philippine Islands as the American Congress itself in the United States. The Philippine Supreme Court and the Courts of first instance are the only bodies vested with power to declare laws unconstitutional and void.

The Provisional President of the Republic of China is elected by the members of the National Council. The modern tendency is to have the president of the republic elected by direct vote of the people.

The power of the Chinese President to appoint and remove civil and military officers is almost absolute, except in the case of cabinet officers, ambassadors and ministers, in whose appointments the National Council concurs. All other officers are exclusively appointed by the President alone.

In the Philippines all appointments made by the Governor General are made by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Senate, with the exception of petty employees, some of them being appointed by the Cabinet, and others by subordinate officials directly without the intervention of the Governor General. Under the Administrative Code the Governor General cannot appoint, suspend or remove certain petty officers, such as a police officer, etc, who are appointed and removed by the city or town mayor, without any interference from the Chief Executive.

The Chinese constitution is silent on the powers of the President to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, or place the country under martial law.

According to section 21 of the Act of the United States Congress of August 29, 1916, the Governor General of the Philippines has general supervision and control of all of the departments and bureaus of the government in the Philippine Islands as far as is not inconsistent with the provisions of the laws, and shall be commander in chief of all locally created armed forces and militia. He is vested with exclusive power to grant pardons and reprieve and remit fines and forfeitures and may vote any legislation enacted. He shall submit within ten days of the opening of each regular session of the Philippine Legislature a budget of receipts and expenditures, which shall be the basis of the annual appropriation bill. He shall commission all officers that he may be authorized to appoint. He shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws of the Philippine Islands, and of the United States operative within the Philippine Islands and whenever it becomes necessary he may call upon the commanders of the militia and naval forces of the United States in the islands or summon the posse commitatus or call out the militia or other locally created armed forces, to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion insurrection, or rebellion, and he may in case of rebellion or invasion or imminent danger thereof when the public safety requires it suspend the privileges of the writ of

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habeas corpus, or place the islands, or any part thereof, under martial law.

Titles 7 to 9 of the former constitution of the Republic of the Philippines of 1898, treated of the powers of the President. One important provision was that the President needed the authority of a special law to alienate, cede or exchange any part of the Philippine territory; to incoporate any other territory with that of the Philippine Islands; to admit foreign troops into said territory; to ratify treaties of offensive and defensive alliance; special treaties of commerce, those stipulating the payment of subsidies to any foreign power, and all treaties which might have been binding upon all Filipino citizens, individually, provided that in no case could secret articles of a treaty annul public ones; to grant general amnesties and pardons and to coin money. Other principal provisions were that the President was only responsible in case of high treason, and that his orders were to be signed by the respective secretary of the Cabinet, without which requisite such orders were not to be obeyed.

According to the Chinese constitution the Executive Department consists of a Provisional President, Vice-President and a Cabinet. The Provisional President, among other things, may (a) cause to be issued orders for the execution of laws, (b) establish an administrative system and official regulations, (c) appoint and remove civil and military officials and (d) declare war and conclude treaties with the concurrence of the National Council.

The veto power granted to the Provisional President of the Republic of China is not clearly defined and specified.

In the Philippines section 19 of the Jones Law plainly provides that all bills, before they become laws shall be presented to the Governor General. If he approve the same he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections, at large on its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such consideration, two-thirds of the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the same, it shall be sent together with the objections to the other house, by which it shall be likewise reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house it shall be sent to the Governor General, who, in case he shall then not approve, shall transmit the same to the President of the United States. If any bill or joint resolution shall not be returned by the Governor General within twenty-days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall become a law unless vetoed by the Governor General within thirty days after adjournment. If the President of the United States does not approve or disapprove any act submitted to him within six months from and after its enactment and submission for his approval, it shall become a law the same as if it had been specifically approved.

The constitution of the Chinese Cabinet is not well settled. The responsibility and powers of its members are not properly outlined. It seems that the members of the Cabinet are directly responsible to the President. China being a republic, it does not sound quite democratic, the naming of the members of the Cabinet as Ministers instead of calling them simply as Secretaries.

In the Philippines all members of the Cabinet are called Secretaries. Through special laws passed by the Philippine Legislature they are made responsible partly to the Philippine Legislature and partly to the Governor General who appoints them with the advice and consent of the Philippine Senate, the Upper House. Only citizens of the Philippine Islands can be appointed secretaries, with the exception of the position of Secretary of Public Instruction, who is appointed by the President of the United States and who can be either an American or Filipino citizen.

Under the terms of the present Chinese constitution even foreigners can be appointed Ministers. The Chinese constitution does not contain any provision on the prerogatives and the manner of the appointment of the Premier.

According to the former constitution of the Republic of the Philippines of 1898, the secretaries of the government were collectively responsible to the assembly for the general policy of the government and individually for their own personal acts. This provision is a literal copy of article 6 of the Law of the French Republic of February 25, 1875.

There is great and continued discussion in Philippine political circles as to which of the two systems, the European or parliamentary, and the American or presidential, is more suitable to the country. The European or parliamentary system makes the cabinet directly responsible to the parliament or legislature. The American plan, called presidential system, gives the Chief Executive, large powers and holds him strictly accountable for the use made of them. His cabinet is responsible to him as merely an advisory body.

*This is the third of a series of articles by Dr. Conlu discussing the Constitution of China and the Constitutional Law of the Philippines. Dr. Conlu is a graduate of the University of the Philippines, and has been admitted to the practice of law before the United States Court for China.*

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# Who's Who in China

*Mr. Chang Lu-ch'uan was born at Huant'ai Hsien, Shantung Province, in 1880. He graduated from a High School in Shantung and the Agricultural School at Paoting. After graduation he joined an enterprise for the colonization and cultivation of Fengtien Province. Subsequently he interested himself in an investigation into the agricultural conditions of several districts in North China. He also made a trip to Japan to investigate the agricultural condition of that country. During the First Revolution which resulted in the establishment of the Republic in 1912, Mr. Chang led an army and captured Kaomi and Chucheng, Shantung, which declared independence of the provincial authorities. After the abdication of the Manchus, he went to Tsinan, capital of Shantung, and rendered assistance in the organization of the Provisional Provincial Assembly of which he was subsequently elected a member. In April 1913 the First Parliament was inaugurated in Peking and Mr. Chang attended as a Senator from Shantung Province. He was a member of the Kuomingtang (People's Party) and was later elected Chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Senate. In that capacity he rendered valuable service in the adoption of phonetic simplification of the language and promotion of industrial education. Having prescribed the Kuomingtang as a seditious organization, the President Yuan Shih-Kai unseated all members of the two Houses belonging to that Party in November 1913. Mr. Chang immediately retired to his native village and remained silent until October 1915 when Yuan Shih-kai launched his monarchical movement. Mr. Chang took an important part in the rebellion of the Republican troops at Choutsun and Weihsien, Shantung, against Yuan Shih-kai in May 1916. This movement had a strong effect on the decision subsequently taken by Yuan to revoke his scheme. During these trying times, Mr. Chang acted as the representative of the Shantung troops at the headquarters of the Republican Army in Shanghai. In August 1916 when Parliament was reconvened by the new President Li Yuan-hung, Mr. Chang again became a Senator. In June 1917 the Parliament was for the second time dissolved, and Mr. Chang had to return home again, having declined offers of high positions by the militarists then ruling Peking. In October 1918 when Hsu Shih-chang was elected President of China, Mr. Chang's attitude finally led to his being suspected of sympathy with the Southern Constitutionists. He finally accepted an invitation of the Constitutional Parliament and went to Canton. Upon his arrival at Canton, he was appointed Councillor of the Military Government. At the time he was invited by the parliamentarians to become Chief Secretary of the Two Houses. In June 1922 he returned to Peking with the old Parliament. Mr. Chang was awarded the Second Class Tashou Chioho Decoration on October 1922.*

**Mr. Chang Lu-ch'uan**

**張魯泉字魯泉**

**General Chang Ying-fang.**

**張膺方字亞香**

*General Chang Ying-fang was born at Hengshui Hsien, Chihli Province, in 1889. He received his middle school education in the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College and later joined the 20th Division of the Imperial Army when General Chang Shao-tseng was Commander-in-Chief. He attended the military training school attached to the Division. After the outbreak of the Revolution at Wuchang in October 1911, he went to Manchuria where he got together a large number of Hunghutsu and organized an army*

*with the intention of attacking Peking from the North. After the establishment of the Republic in 1912, President Yuan Shih-kai summoned General Chang to Peking. General Chang then volunteered to lead an expedition into Mongolia which had declared its independence of Peking. However before the despatch of the expedition, the Living Buddha Cheptsundampa sent representatives to Peking to re-establish friendly relation with the Central Government. Subsequently General Chang declined all offers of position from President Yuan and retired to private life. When Yuan Shih-kai started his monarchical movement in August 1915, General Chang went to Kueichow and joined General Yuan Tsu-ming, then Commander of a Division. Later he became Commander of a Brigade. In 1917 General Chang returned to the North and became Staff Officer to the 20th Division of the National Army. In June 1922 he was asked to go to Shensi to reorganize the provincial police by General Chang Shao-tseng who had been appointed Civil Governor of that Province. Soon afterwards General Chang Shao-tseng was appointed Minister of War, when General Chang, upon the recommendation of the Ministers of War and Navy, was appointed Chief of the Military and Naval Audit Bureau. After assuming office, General Chang advocated the independence of military expenditures and incorporated his idea in a booklet entitled "Why Military Expenditures Should Be Independent." This has been translated into English. The main idea of to plan is to nationalize all the provincial troops and the make the commissariat officers independent of the commanders of the troops. In November 1922 General Chang was made a Brigadier General and at the same time received the Second Order of Wenfu. In January 1923 he was given the Second Order of Chiaho and the brevet rank of Lieutenant General. In February 1913 he received the Third Order of Paokuang Chiaho and in March 1923, the Second Order of Tashou Paokuang Chiaho. In April 1923 he was appointed a member of the Commission for the Discussion of National Finances. He is still the Chief of the Military and Navy Audit Bureau.*

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*Mr. Ch'ien Ch'ung-kai was born at Ch'ing Hsien, Chihli Province, in 1881. He attended the Tientsin Naval College for a few years and later entered the Peiyang University from which school he was graduated with distinction in English and Mathematics.*

*After graduation, he went to Manchuria and rendered service in educational work for a few years at Mukden, Hsinming, Liaoyang, and other places outside Shanhaikuan. Later he came to Peking where he became a teacher of several schools, such as the Translation School, the High Industrial College, the Middle Military School, etc. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution in October 1911, Mr. Ch'ien and some of his friends who were in sympathy with the Revolution formed an organization in North China and played a part in the work of overthrowing the Manchu House. He served as Chief Staff Officer of the organization which served as head office for northern troops. In 1912, the year the Republic was founded he was elected a Member of the Provisional Provincial Assembly of Chihli. In April 1913, the first Parliament was convoked in Peking and Mr. Ch'ien served as a Chihli member of the Lower House. After the dissolution of the Parliament by Yuan Shih-kai in January 1914, he joined the Salt Administration, first as Chief of the Audit Section of the Hotung District of the Salt Inspectorate, then as Chief of the Collection Section of the Fengtien District, and again as Chief of the Kuangning Salt Revenue Bureau. Parliament was for the second time convoked in August 1916, after the death of Yuan Shih-kai, and Mr. Ch'ien remained a member until its second dissolution on June 13th, 1917. Subsequently he went to Canton where on August 27, 1917, the Extraordinary Parliament was convoked for the purpose of upholding the Provisional Constitution against the Northern Military rule. In April 1922, Mr. Ch'ien's name appeared again in the Peking Government Gazette when he was appointed Director of the Government Salt Bureau. On President Li Yuan-hung's reassumption of office in June 1922, he reconvoked the Parliament which he had dissolved in June 1917 and it reassembled in Peking on August 1, 1922. Mr. Ch'ien, a member of the House of Representatives, was subsequently elected Chairman of the Budget*

**Mr. Ch'ien Ch'ung-kai**
**錢能增宇向忱**

*Committee of the House. In December 1922 Mr. Ch'ien was awarded the Second Order of Tashou Chiaho; in January 1923, the Second Order of Wenfu; and in March 1923, the Second Order of Tashou Packuang Chiaho. In June 1923 President Li Yuan-hung was again ousted and a number of parliamentarians deserted Peking as a protest against the coup d'etat. Mr. Ch'ien considered it illegal to deprive the Parliament of a quorum by staying away and he therefore remained in Peking trying to induce the deserting members to return in order that the Constitution could be completed and the question of electing a new President solved in a legal manner.*

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**General Chang Tso-hsiang**

**張作相**

*General Chang Tso-hsing is a native of I-Hsien, Fengtien Province. In his youth he is reported to have led a life very much similar to that of Generals Chang Tso-lin and Chang Ching-hui, that is a leader of independent bands of soldiers. For several years however General Chang has been a strong lieutenant of Marshal Chang Tso-lin. His name, however, was not well known to the general public until December 1917 when he was appointed Commander of the 54th Brigade of the 27th Division of the National Army. In December 1918 he was made a Lieutenant General. In January 1919 he was appointed to be concurrently the Chief of Staff to the High Inspecting Commissioner of the Three Eastern Provinces. In May 1919 he was removed from the Commandership of the 54th Brigade and, in August 1919 was appointed Commander of the Twenty-Seventh Division. In January of 1920 General Chang received the Second Order of Paokuang Chiaho and in February 1920 he was awarded the Fifth Order of Merit and in October of the same year was given the Fourth Order of Merit. In December 1920 he was removed from the position of Chief of Staff to Marshal Chang Tso-ling and in July 1921 General Chang, still commanding the 27th Division received the Second Order of Tashou Chiaho. In April 1922 the 27th Division participated in the Chihli-Fengtien fight between Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling which resulted in the defeat of the Fengtien troops. Since that time, Marshal Chang Tso-lin has declared his independence of Peking and his generals including Chang Tso-hsiang are receiving no orders from the Peking government but are serving under Marshal Chang Tso-lin for the preservation of peace and order in Manchuria. He is now commanding the 27th Division.*

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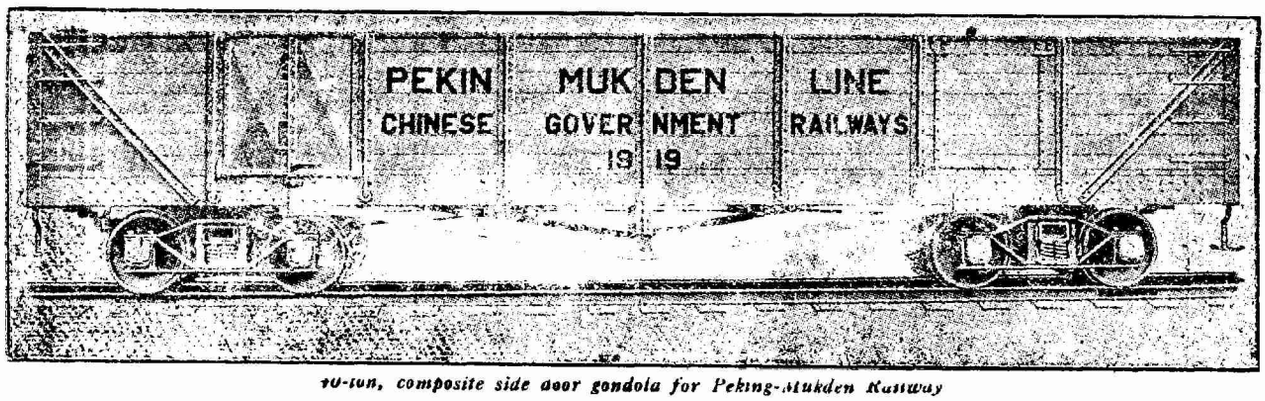


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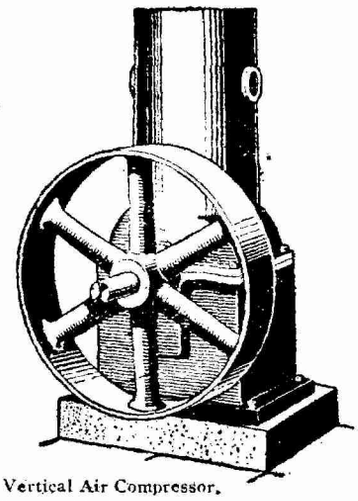
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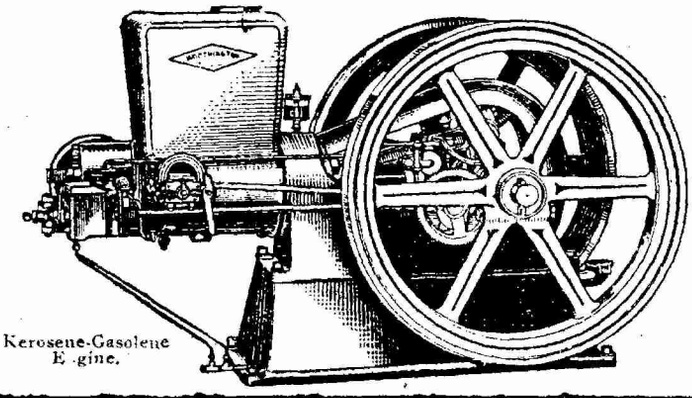
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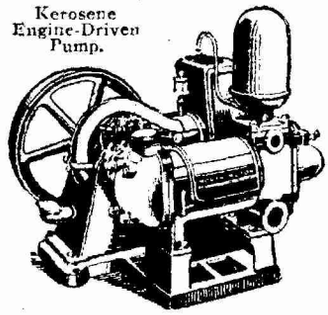
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# Men and Events

Judge Charles Sumner Lobingier of the United States Court for China and Mrs. Lobingier returned September 11 from Japan, where they went following sessions of the American Court in North China and in Harbin.

Ray Tenney, who has been Acting Consul-General at Canton, left Shanghai on Tuesday for Tsinanfu, where he will be American Consul. Mr. Tenney was formerly stationed in Shanghai.

Roger M. Greene of the Rockefeller Foundation of New York and formerly head of the organization in China passed through Shanghai last Saturday with his family on their way to Peking.

William Howard Gardiner, secretary of the Navy League of the United States, visited in Shanghai this week on his way to Peking and North China. He has been on a tour of South China, the Philippines, Straits Settlements and Siam.

Morris Harris, representative of the *Japan Advertiser* at Yokohama, who arrived in Shanghai on the *s. s. Empress of Canada* along with about 200 other refugees of the earthquake and fire, departed for Japan on the *President Grant* last Tuesday.

Glenn Babb, former managing editor of the *Japan Advertiser* who has been connected with the editorial department of the *Review* for several weeks, has taken over the office of the *Associated Press* in Peking during the absence of Walter Whiffen, *Associated Press* representative in China who has gone to Japan.

Dr. W. G. Hiltner of the medical firm of Hiltner, Dunn and Swan, who has been in America for several months on vacation returned to Shanghai last week. Dr. Thomas B. Dunn who had intended to return to America on leave of absence, decided to remain in Japan instead in order to assist in the relief work on behalf of the American Red Cross.

Charles A. Dailey, of the Chicago *Tribune*, Walter Whiffen, of the *Associated Press*, Philip Kerby, of the New York *Tribune*, and Junius Wood, of the Chicago *Daily News*, all left Peking for Japan September 5 to cover the earthquake disaster. Up to the time of their departure, their papers had received no word from representatives in Japan.

Dr. Elden R. James, who has served as adviser in foreign affairs to the King of Siam for the past six years passed through Shanghai this week on the *s. s. President Grant* of the Admiral Line on his way back to the United States where he has accepted a position on the faculty of the Harvard Law School. He was accompanied by Mrs. James. According to Dr. James, the King of Siam has just appointed Dr. Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of former President Wilson as adviser in foreign affairs, to take the place vacated by Dr. James.

An American Red Cross unit was organized in Shanghai last week and left for Japan on September 8. Dr. Morris Brook Miller, professor emeritus of surgery of the university of Pennsylvania, was in charge of the group. Other physicians in the party were Dr. George Ballard, New York City; Dr. A. C. Selmon, Columbus Junction, Iowa; Dr. W. W. Peters, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Thomas B. Dunn, San Francisco; and Mr. W. M. Tompkins, Pasadena, California. The nurses to go were Miss Mary Opal Powell, Quincy, Illinois; Miss E. K. Pape, London; Miss Maude Anderson, Boston, Massachusetts; Miss Edith Shaw, London; Miss Edna Nelson, Muncie, Indiana; Miss Frances Kelley, Honolulu; Miss Lewellyn Dissak, Shanghai, Miss Christine England, Vancouver; Miss Effie Leatherdale, London; Miss Edith Baker, San Francisco; Miss Jessie Kay, San Francisco; and Mrs. W. H. Hewitt, New York. A message received on September 13 reports the safe arrival of the party at Kobe.

D. W. Wiesenberg, an engineer with the Asia Development Corporation who assisted in the reclamation work on the Yellow River, expects to depart soon for his home in New York by way of Europe. Mr. Wiesenberg in company with Capt. Ralph Nail also of the Asia Development Corporation were the first foreigners to arrive on the scene at the town of Lincheng, Shangtung province after the wrecking of the "blue express" by Chinese bandits on May 6. They arrived at about four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day and assisted materially in the comforts of the women prisoners. Miss Lucy Aldrich, Miss McFaddon and Miss Corelli who were released by the bandits, but arrived at Lincheng after spending many hours wandering about the country in the night without food or clothing. Capt. Nail, who was there at the time is now at Kuling seriously ill as a result of hardships he underwent in connection with the relief work at Tsaochwang.

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# News from North China

Shi Lu-peng, who has been appointed charge d'affaires at Tokyo, will leave for Japan at once to make an investigation of the suffering of the Chinese merchants and students in Japan.

Hsuan Tung, the boy Emperor, has contributed a sum of $10,000 cash and a number of valuable curios including a string of pearls formerly worn by the Empress Dowager, totalling about $200,000, to the Japanese Relief fund.

Under present circumstances there is no doubt that, a number of Japanese commercial and financial organizations will require large funds as soon as possible, as indeed will the Imperial government, and the first source to which their attention will inevitably turn will be China.

Whenever the Cabinet in Peking have found themselves without funds to tide over an emergency they have resorted to loans from Japan, a method of procedure which cannot be too strongly condemned, for it has only postponed the day of reckoning from one month to the next, without offering any reasonable hope of a real financial and political reconstitution.

For after all everyone knows that the loans made by the Japanese at various times have not gone into negotiable properties in China from whence some return may be expected, as may be deduced from the following extract from the columns of the Peking *Daily News*, which has the credit of being the semi-official organ of the Chinese government:—"The truth is that a fairly large portion of the proceeds of the Nishihara loans remain intact, in most of the foreign banks in China, not, however, under the name of the Chinese government, but on the credit or deposit account of those who had a hand in the negotiation of these loans and in their subsequent dispensation."

As a caustic commentary on this one may notice that even at the moment it is reported in Peking that the Minister of Finance is in difficulties because the million and a half odd dollars with which he hoped to tide over the Mid-Autumn festival will not be forthcoming from Japanese sources.

Naturally private investors in Sino-Japanese concerns are in a more favorable position than this would indicate, for unlike their government they have some objective security, though whether they can obtain their funds therefrom at short notice, if they should so desire, remains to be seen.

No one can blame them for this, and in fact it may prove productive of good if it enforces a close scrutiny of the finances of the country, which in the past have born more resemblance to the wildest speculations of a bucket-shop than to the financial negotiations of a reasonable and well-ordered government.

Dr. Schurman, the American Minister, together with his party including Major and Mrs. Magruder and Mr. and Mrs. Peck, who left Peking last week for Harbin, went to Suifengho and Manchuli after their arrival in Harbin. The party is still in Harbin and will be back about the middle of next week.

News received from Changsha, Hunan, says that Changsha has been captured by the troops of Tang Yen-kai, and Chao Heng-ti, tuchun of Hunan, has fled from the city. This report has been confirmed as Chao is reported to be in Yochow. Wu Pei-fu is going to send more assistance to Chao, it is reported.

It is reported in foreign newspapers here today that Li Yuan-hung has finally decided to go to Shanghai by steamboat. Owing to the defeat of Chao Heng-ti of Hunan, this movement is considered significant and Gen. Wu Pei-fu, so it is reported, has been asked by the government to send reinforcement to General Chao.

Dr. Warner, medical officer of the American Legation Guard; Dr. Frost, the dental officer; and Captain Norman Baldwin have left Peking to join the division of destroyers which is being despatched from Chinwangtao with medical supplies to Yokohama. The Peking Union Medical College is also sending three doctors to Japan.

Four American journalists in Peking have left for Japan to cover the disaster, since they could not receive any accurate report from their representatives in Japan. Those who have left are Whalter Wffen of the *Associated Press* Charles Dailey of the Chicago *Tribune*, Philips Kerby of the New York *Tribune*, and Roy Marshall representing the *U. P.*

Several of the Lincheng bandits got into Tientsin where they robbed a native bank in the ex-German Concession and several stores in other concessions. They were caught by the police. In the pursuit, however, several policemen were injured and one policeman and a storekeeper were killed by the bandits. They were identified to be a few of the bandits who held up the "blue express" at Lincheng.

Although British and American investors may be and probably will be willing to place their funds in private commercial concerns from which they expect to derive a profit,

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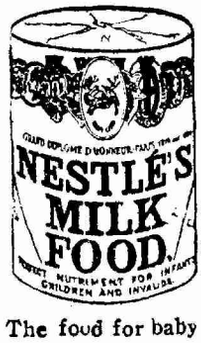


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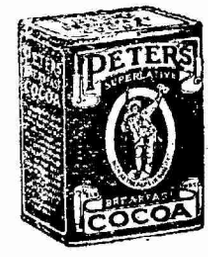


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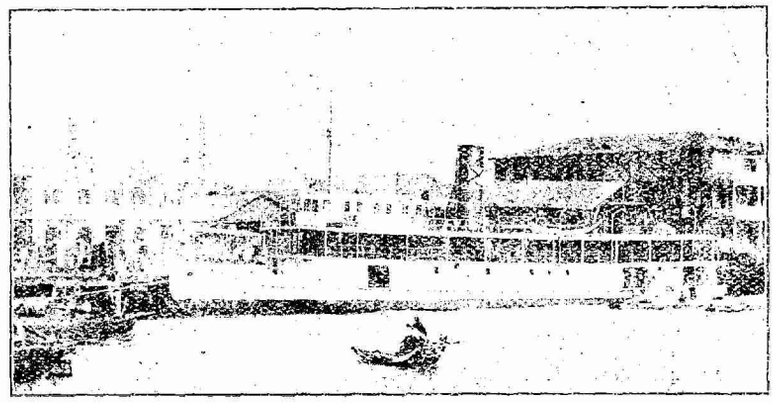

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thus taking over some of the holdings of the present Japanese investor, it is to be hoped that they will absolutely refuse to handle any further governmental loans of any kind until the whole system is satisfactorily reorganized.

Terrible though this catastrophe in Japan has been, and deeply though we must all feel for that unfortunate nation in its distress, we must admit that in respect to China at least evil may produce good, in enforcing a complete reorganization of her affairs, a result which in its turn will react upon the whole of the Far East through its stabilising effect on both finance and commerce.

Two reports have been in circulation this week. One is to the effect that Gen. Wu Pei-fu, for some purpose or other has telegraphed to Marshal Tsao Kun urging him to enter Peking without further delay to dissolve parliament and assume the presidency. The other report is to the effect that Gen. Wu has gone to the Yangtze Valley or Nanking incognito. The latter report has been discarded but it is still impossible to confirm the former one.

On September 4, a Presidential mandate was issued dismissing Peng Yun-yi from the office of Minister of Education and Li Ken-yuan from the office of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and other mandates issued concurrently appointed Huang Fu to the position of Minister of Education and Yuan Nai-kuan to the position of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Yuan has accepted the new appointment while Huang has not yet decided.

A Peking Tennis League has been recently formed under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which together with Dr. C. T. Wang and others has contributed valuable trophies for the championships of Peking. A preliminary meeting of the league was held Saturday, September 1, when nine tennis clubs in Peking expressed their willingness to join. They were the Peking Club, Eta Phi Club, the Japanese Club, the International Tennis Club, the Y. M. C. A. Club, the Tsing-hua College Club, the Cercle Sino-Francais, the Albion Club and the Peking Union Medical College Club.

The middle and primary schools in Peking have not yet resumed school owing to the action of one of the department heads of the Ministry of Education who appropriated part of the educational fund secured from the Peking octroi for other uses. The school authorities and teachers got hold of the man and intended to parade him on the streets but he was rescued by his colleagues who promised to secure a loan from some banks. There has not been any definite news as to the resumption of school work in universities and colleges in Peking, except a few that have independent financial resources.

Peking has been busily engaged in relief work for Japanese sufferers in the unprecedented catastrophe of September 1. A great number of relief societies have sprung up under various names and there has been a movement on foot to amalgamate all of them to give more efficient relief to the Japanese sufferers. But the short time since the catastrophe has not given opportunity for a complete and comprehensive report on the total relief work Peking has done. From the Chinese and foreign press here, however, it is clear that the Chinese are doing their utmost to render assistance to their suffering neighbors and many newspapers have expressed through sympathetic editorials their deep concern and have urged the Chinese to help.

L.M. Karakhan, the Soviet representative plenipotentiary, and his suite arrived in Peking Sunday morning, September 2, from Mukden, where he had several conversations with Chang Tso-lin. Mr. Karakhan was met by a large number of public bodies and Dr. C. T. Wang, chief of the Sino-Russian Bureau, was the first man to board the train to accord him the official welcome. At the request of the various newspaper representatives in Peking, Mr. Karakhan issued on September 4, a statement which was published in various papers here. He states that Russia desires to see China strong while the Powers want to keep China a "sickman." He says that Russia will not renounce any interests in China that do not infringe upon her rights and sovereignty. He also expresses his opinion that the Powers would not dare to present the Lincheng Demands, if China were strong.

On September 6, a luncheon party was given by Dr. C. T. Wang at Peihai in the presidential palace in honor of the new Russian envoy, Mr. Karakhan. Following the address of welcome of Dr. Wang, Mr. Karakhan stood up to say that his policy in the future negotiations would be based upon his declarations of 1919 and 1920, and that Russia would not follow the footsteps of other Powers in the infringement of China's rights and sovereignty.

Peking, Sept. 8, 1923.

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# News from Central China

H. Goffe, British Consul-General, has returned to Hankow after several weeks absence in Japan.

Mrs. Chen Chieh, of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, and her daughters have returned from Chikungshan.

Fu Lu-wei has been appointed Director of the Szechuen Tobacco and Wine Administration by Mandate of Peking.

The Hupeh Cigarette Tax Bureau has received a telegram from Peking which states that the cigarette tax should not be enforced for the time being.

The Yangtze Patrol supply ship, *U. S. S. Abarenda* has arrived in Hankow bringing supplies and relief crews for the American gunboats on the river.

The government has remitted $400,000 to the Shanghai branches of the Banks of China and Salt and Commerce to pay the naval forces in the Yangtze Valley.

H. Goffe, British, Consul-General at Hankow, has recommended that the British residents of Chikungshan return to their homes due to the unsettled conditions.

The Waichiaopu has been asked by the German Minister to return the German School in Hankow which was confiscated by the Chinese government during the world war.

Another cotton mill is being organized by a group of prominent merchants in Changsha. There is now one cotten mill under official management in Changsha, which has been quite successful.

Due to the fact that the Southern forces have taken Changsha, the Northern troops are being ordered from Chikungshan where they have protected the residents of that community up to now.

A number of officials and their families arrived in Hankow from Changsha Sunday night, after the downfall of General Chao Heng-ti. In the meantime, followers of Tan Yen-kai in Hankow are flocking to Changsha.

The Texas Company has moved from its former offices to the premises previously occupied by the American Trading Company. This will give the company more commodious quarters for their constantly increasing business.

The Changsha Light and Power Co. has recently closed a contract with the Jardine Engineering Corporation, Ltd. for a supply of machinery for the new electric light plant. The machinery is due to arrive in Changsha in about two months.

The Japanese steamers on the Changsha run are reporting good business both in cargo and passengers. In the latter traffic, Japanese shipping circles predict that the losses sustained during the boycott may be overcome by the business revival in months to come.

The Min Teh University of Hankow is considering a project to erect school buildings on a vacant lot near the Japanese Concession. The University has the support of the Hunan gentry and has been under the directorship of S. S. Shiang, a graduate of Edinburgh University.

The 43rd Destroyer Division, Asiatic Fleet, U. S. Navy is due to arrive in Hankow in a short time. The 38th Division which was scheduled to reach Hankow about October 1, has proceeded with the U. S. Naval Forces from Chefoo to Japan for relief work, and will not visit Hankow.

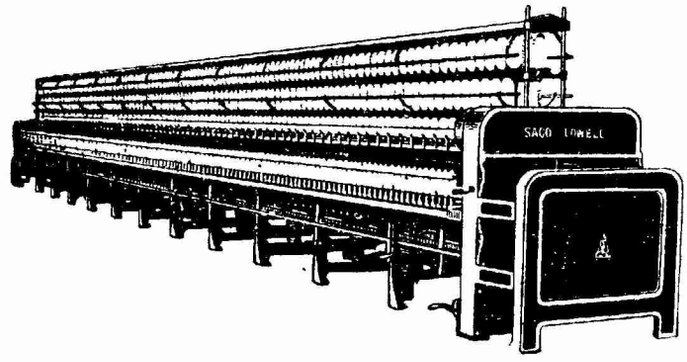
The Hankow Bankers Association has sent a memorandum to the Peking National Association proposing that that Bankers Associations of Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and Hankow should urge the various banks to delegate their chief accountants to attend the nomenclature discussions.

A motor truck service on the Hsiangyang highway in Hupeh has been in successful operation for some time and extension plans are under way to enlarge the service. Efforts are being made to collect the unpaid portion of the authorized capital from the various districts, through which the road runs.

Near nightfall on September 2, Changsha was besieged by two tuan of Tan Yen-kai's troops under Chang Hwei-chan and Chu Yao-hwa who attacked Changsha from Yichiawan. Governor Chao Heng-ti voluntarily surrendered and escaped on board a foreign gunboat for Yochow. His family is living in a foreign Concession in Hankow.

A mysterious rumor is circulating among superstitious Chinese here as well as in Peking that the world will come to an end before the fifteenth of the next Moon, or the Mid-Autumn Festival. The rumor is said to have been circulated by the Union of Six Religions in Peking to the effect that a universal catastrophe would end the whole world at that time.

The Hankow communities are united in their efforts to raise a fund for relief purposes in Japan. The foreign residents have appointed a committee which has arranged

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with five banks to collect subscriptions which are coming in rapidly. The Chinese Red Cross has addressed a formal message of condolence to the Japanese Consul-General and have pledged full support to relief work.

The *U.S.S. Abarenda* will sail from Hankow this evening for Yokohama after loading here with approximately 3,000 tons of provisions for the earthquake sufferers of Japan. The cargo consists principally of rice, flour, salt, sugar, canned goods and medical stores. On leaving here, the *Abarenda* will sail for Yokohama direct. The supplies sent on the *Abarenda* were purchased by the United States government and is part of the tremendous relief program begun by the United States immediately upon receipt of news of the disaster.

Father P. A. Melotto, of the Roman Catholic Mission, who was captured by Honan bandits, and was released on September 3, died at 4 o'lock in the afternoon of September 6 in the Foo Ming Hospital at Pingshih, Honan. He was wounded by a shot from the revolver of Bandit Chief Liu Kwan-lin, when the latter was being pursued by Hupeh forces for bandit suppression in Honan. He was vitally injured in the stomach by the bullet. The Hupeh troops were escorting him to Hankow from the bandits' district. He died of the wound at the Foo Ming Hospital at Pingshih. He was sixty-one years of age. and a native of Venice. The French and Italian Consuls in Hankow are discussing reparation measures for the deceased priest.

Dr. E. F. Wills and Rev. F. G. Onley, of the London Mission, returned to Hankow last Sunday night after having made an unsuccessful attempt to take up their duties in the recently looted city of Tsaoshih. Dr. Wills and Mr. Onley arrived in Tsaoshih at 1 o'clock on Saturday, and immediately upon arrival reported to the local military commander. The major in command of the local troops advised them that they would have to leave Tsaoshih the same evening before midnight, but upon considering the matter, he told them that they would have to leave at once. With scarcely a chance to rest, they were given a guard of twenty soldiers and escorted to Yukiahong, where they caught the launch which runs from Tienmen to Hankow.

The new wireless outfit has just been installed for the Wuchang wireless station by order of General Wu Pei-fu who is planning to erect a wireless plant at his military headquarters at Loyang. The Wuchang station will shortly be ready to transmit wireless messages, but it is said that the wireless service will be maintained chiefly for the interest of Wu Pei-fu's party, although they announce that commercial messages will be accepted at the ordinary telegraph tariff rates. The old wooden outfit of the Wu-chang plant was destroyed by the heavy snow in the spring of 1922, and since then the wireless station has not been active. The new installation consists of two steel poles about 300 feet in height, presented to the Ministry of War at Peking by the Marconi Company, Ltd.

P. S. J.

Hankow, September 8, 1923.

## Industrial Commission Feted

During the past week, several functions were given to and by Chang Chien, Jr., high commissioner of China to investigate industrial conditions in Europe, America and Japan, and to his staff, who sail on the *Andre Lebon* on September 16. On the 9th, several Shanghai Chinese organizations tendered the commission an elaborate dinner at the Y. M. C. A. on Szechuen Road. The following night Chang Chien, Jr. was host at dinner at the Yip Ping Shang hotel to local journalists. Mr. Chang addressed the gatherings, outlining his viewpoint of China's industrial weaknesses, amelioration of which he hopes to make by observing conditions abroad. He views China's prime troubles in the simultaneous political and industrial revolution, absence of tariff autonomy, chaotic state of the currency, lack of capital, and antiquated methods of accounting and business organization. Mr. Chang foresees labor troubles such as have beset Occidental countries, and their avoidance in China will be an important study of the mission. Textile manufacture, mining, agriculture and communications are the chief industrial lines to receive attention. Accompanying Chang Chien, Jr., are T.C. Hsi, secretary, Dr. D.T. Chu, W.C. Chang, A.Y. Lee and C.F. Hsu.

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For example do these names suggest anything to your mind?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. Y. Moh | Alfred Sze | Y. T. Tsur | Tang Shao-yi |
| Li Yuan-hung | Hsiung Hsi Ling | Tsai Yuan-pei | Tuan Chi-jui |
| Fong F. Sec | Chang Tai Yen | David Yui | Sun Yat Sen |
| P. W. Kuo | Wellington Koo | W. W. Yen | C. C. Nieh |
| Li Ming | Wang Chung-hui | C. T. Wang | Hwang Fu |
| K. P. Chen | Sung Han-chang | Liang Shih-yi | Kan Yu-we |
| Che Shih-yuan | Lu Yung-hsiang | Tsao Kun | Wu Pei-fu |

These twenty-eight names represent individuals who are fairly well known, but outside of their names what do you know about them—about their educations—official life—present addresses—age—and so on. The next edition of

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**26-112**


# The Week in the Far East

(Covering the Period from Wednesday, Sept. 5, to Wednesday, September 12, 1923.)

Day by day, details of the frightful earthquake which occurred in the vicinity of Tokio, Japan, on September 1 have been brought to light. Even yet, so great was the havoc wrought that full appraisal of the destruction is lacking and fixed plans for its repair so far as possible are hardly embryonic. With over a million homeless and needing to be fed, thousands suffering from wounds and shock, and with epidemics threatening, all attention has been turned to relief measures not only by Japan and the Far East, but the world over. There has been no other event of sufficient import in the Orient to attract even casual interest in the face of the Japanese disaster.

### Reports of Survivors

Columns and columns of the press are still devoted to the harrowing stories told by survivors who have been transported from the scene of the calamity to ports of Japan and to Shanghai.

Many picked themselves up from the shock of the initial quake to find their companions of a moment before hopelessly buried beneath wreckage, others stood helplessly by while flames consumed unfortunates pinioned beneath debris. Survivors spent hours in mud and water hoping against hope to escape the furnace heat of the burning cities Women from towns inland from Tokio wandered hours over entirely changed landscape, with babes in arms, without food. ignorant of the widespread devastation, seeking relief. Immediately after the quake as flames swept down on the dazed victims, panic broke loose, thousands making frantic scrambles to reach points of safety, of which there were almost none.

From the crashing buildings a cloud of dust rose over the scene followed by clouds of smoke which obscured the sky,casting Yokohama into darkness broken only by flames. Hundreds plunged into the river and were drowned, while others made their way toward the harbor, in efforts to get aboard the steamers in port. History contains no page equal to that written in the forty-eight hours after noon on September 1 in the region about Yokohama and Tokio.

### Property Destruction

Yokohama is a heap of ruins, from all reports. Ninety percent of the city was razed to the ground. Along the waterfront, the piers broke in two and pitched into the water. The breakwater dropped out of sight excepting for the towers which mark the channel. What happened to the harbor bottom is not known, except that some of it rose while other portions sank. Oil tanks near the bay exploded, pouring gallons of flaming liquid over the surface of the water, at great hazard to the shipping, much of which was unable to reberth. The arsenal blew up, and the walls of the protecting forts slid into the harbor while the mammoth guns were scattered in every direction.

The island of Oshima, 60 miles south of Yokohama, believed to be the center of the quake, disappeared with 50,000 persons, only to reappear subsequently.

In Tokio, the earthquake was not so severe as at Yokohama though sinister enough. Many buildings which were early reported as fallen, survived with minor damage. The fire which followed wrought great havoc, rendering over a million people homeless.

Reports from points further removed from the coast relate destruction over an area 60 miles in diameter, though on a smaller scale as the congestion and fires in small towns and resorts were absent, limiting the losses largely to the shocks alone. Down the coast from Yokohama, heavy toll was recorded, portions of the shore sinking out of sight.

The destruction in the vicinity of Fujiyama mountain, where there were large manufacturing plants, are as yet indefinitely reported. The damage to the tea industry in the country, to say nothing of rice and other crops, is still a matter of conjecture; but it is feared the losses are great.

### Measures for Relief

Immediately after the realization of the disaster was borne home by the increasingly awful reports, organizations throughout the East voted generous sums for relief and provided means for handling contributions from individuals.

Japan itself naturally led in rushing first aid and supplies to Yokohama. Next in order, being nearest, large supplies of food, lumber, clothes, and money, and Red Cross units, were dispatched from Shanghai and Manila.

All the large steamship companies placed their vessels at the disposal of the relief work. Some carried victims away from Yokohama to Japan ports and Shanghai, and a number was even conveyed on the *Empress of Australia* to Vancouver. Other vessels were loaded and started Japanwards with supplies.

Naval vessels were early to reach Yokohama, carrying big shipments of food, tents, blankets and clothing. The United States Navy purchasing agent at Shanghai purchased $1,200,000 worth of goods during the week, which were sent on the *President Grant* September 11. This shipment included half a million board feet of lumber, 225 tons of medical supplies, a dozen Fords, 12,000 blankets, 20,000 yards of cotton, etc., etc.

### Government Measures

Martial law prevails in the entire district. While over 1,000,000 were rendered homeless, the majority have found refuge in the homes of the rich and in government buildings. Thousands, however, are camping in tents in the parks.

The government is still functioning from Tokio. It has appropriated over half a billion yen for relief. A moratorium of 10 days has been ordered, but banks are giving individuals up to 100 yen a day, the totals thus distributed running daily into millions.

Whether or not the government plans to move its seat temporarily or permanently elsewhere is unknown. Latest reports are to the contrary. So far, aeroplanes have

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furnished the only link of communication between the capital and outside world.

Insurance companies have already announced that fire claims will not be paid up to the face value of policies. Unexpired premiums and a solatium will be given the assured, at latest report, but companies have figured out that their combined resources are inadequate to repay losses. Life insurance companies will pay policies.

### Events in China

The important event of the week in China was again soldier disorder. Several Japanese steamers between Hankow and Ichang were looted between the 7th and 10th day, and Japanese ship's officers were killed. What grave consequences may arise from such acts against Japanese subjects at this particular time of trouble in Japan, it is difficult to conjecture.

On the 7th, the *Ichang Maru* was seized by Chinese troops at Peichow, ransacked, two officers killed and two are still missing. The following day, the Japanese steamers *Yungyang* and *Yiyang* were attacked on arrival at Foochow and two of the ship's officers shot. On the 10th the *Iyang Maru* was captured at Fochow by Szechuen troops, on the suspicion of smuggling arms to northern troops, and the Japanese captain and chief officer and 40 Chinese passengers were killed. An undated report states the *Giyo Maru* was dealt with in similar fashion at Peichow. The Japanese warship *Hira* has gone to the scene.

### Presidential Elections

On September 8th, a session of Parliament met in Peking and formally named the 12th as the day on which China's president should be elected. On the 10th Chinese papers in Shanghai announced that President Li Yuan-hung had arrived in Shanghai. He states his purpose is to work pacifically for the unification of the various factions in China. He still maintains he is president of China, and that the election held in Peking on September 12 is illegal and void.

### Chinese Look for End of World

Thousands of pamphlets heralding on September 25 the total effacement of "the wicked" and visitation by all destructive agencies—wind, fire, water, earthquake, and so on—have been circulated among the Chinese throughout the country. The effect has been to send thousands scurrying to the temples—in some of which shrines dedicated to all religions, including Christianity, have been erected—while anxious inquiries have been pouring in upon various foreign and Chinese institutions.

Siccawei Observatory, as a result of the influx of such queries, issued a statement calculated to dissipate the fears of the ignorant and superstitious.

The so-called "prophesy" is said to have originated with a Taoist priest living on Omi Shan, the sacred mountain in Szechuen.

### Moros in Philippines Restless

Reports reaching Manila from Mindanao state that some 300 Moros in the Lake Lanao district are taking oaths to run amuck in protest of the Filipino civil governor to whose rule they are subjected. They demand an American governor. Trouble is feared, and Governor General Wood has announced he may himself go to Mindanao.

## GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

*September 5.*—Italian delegate at League of Nations Council states Italy will not recognize League in dispute.——Coal miners and operators in America reach informal agreement for 10 percent wage increase.——Prince of Wales leaves England to visit his ranch in Canada.

*September 6.*—League of Nations Council sends minutes of its discussion of Greco-Italian trouble to Council of Ambassadors.——Waves of extraordinary size sweep across Pacific to San Francisco.

*September 8.*—Ambassadors Council demands inter-allied apology from Greece in dispute with Italy.

*September 9.*—Greece accepts terms of Council of Ambassadors. Italians elated at outcome.

*September 10.*—Seven American destroyers go on rocks during fog off California.——Earthquake at Calcutta kills 50 people.——League of Nations votes admission of Irish Free State.

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# New Books and Publications

## Chinese Catalogue of American Manufacturers

A progressive step for American business in China appears in the Chinese Catalogue of American Manufacturers which has just been published by Arkell and Douglas, Incorporated. It is a catalogue, beautifully printed and profusely illustrated, showing lines of goods of the sort needed and used by the China market. Nearly two hundred American manufacturers are represented, and it goes without saying that they are going to get results from the catalogue, the text of which is all in Chinese.

American catalogues hitherto distributed amongst the Chinese have been the same as those sent out to buyers in America. They have been bulky volumes with the few articles of interest to a Chinese buyer buried among pages and pages of goods which could not possibly be sold in the China market. Moreover, they were entirely in English, and while that was not an absolute bar to many Chinese buyers understanding them, surely they will find it much easier in this new catalogue in their own language.

The catalogue was edited and managed by Mr. E. Platt of Arkell & Douglas. After the material was secured, Mr. Platt came to China to have it translated into Chinese and be printed. The translation was done by Baen E. Lee, and the Commercial Press have printed an edition which runs to about 8,000 copies. The book is bound in red morroco, and the pages are high quality art paper. The volume is one of the finest pieces of printing done in Shanghai, and this fact will add greatly to the effectiveness of the catalogue in producing orders. Arkell and Douglas will distribute it free to likely buyers.

All connected with the novel edition are to be heartily congratulated, and the American manufacturers are likewise to be congratulated for having had the business sense to see the possibilities of such a catalogue and having financed it.

## An American Mission for Tibet

The George H. Doran Company, book publishers of New York, has just issued a book dealing with the life and work of Dr. A. L. Shelton, the American missionary who was murdered either by bandits or soldiers on the borders of Tibet a couple of years ago. Previous to that he was held captive by Chinese bandits in Yunnan Province for many weeks and only released after strong pressure had been brought on the Chinese government by the American Legation at Peking. The title of the new book is entitled, "Shelton of Tibet," and was written by Mrs. Shelton, who according to the announcement of the publishers, "endured with her husband the isolation, hardships, and perils of pioneer missionary work in a practically unknown land."

Dr. A. L. Shelton on his last journey to Batang.

In addition to this book, the *Christian Century* tells of a movement that is on foot in the United States whereby the churches are planning to raise a Shelton Memorial Fund of G. $100,000 to make permanent the work for which Dr. Shelton gave his life. The money will be used to endow a chair at the College of Missions for training Thibetan missionary workers, to found a library of Thibetan literature, build a home for workers in the field, establish an orphanage and in other ways further the great cause of the evangelization of Tibet.

Although the new book has not yet reached the book stores in China, we are sure it will find a ready sale owing to the meager knowledge possessed not only by foreigners out here but by the Chinese as well regarding that great country of Tibet which occupies the great plateau of central Asia and has been fittingly called the "Top of the world of Asia."


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# Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

*Professor of History and Government, St. John's University*

***This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.***

## 1. International Affairs

*Topic 1: The Earthquake in Japan*

References: P. 45,70

Questions: I. What is the object of this editorial? 2. Discuss the thought of the line of poetry quoted. 3. What part of Japan suffered the most? 4. What great cities have been practically destroyed? 5. What effect has this upon Kobe? Where is Kobe? 6. What are the effects of grief and prosperity upon people's relations? Discuss and apply. 7. What individual duty has every person at such a time? 8. What is said as to the likelihood of Japan's choosing a new capital? 9. Who is now Premier of Japan?

*Topic 2: Admiral Phelps' on American Policy*

References: Pp. 45-7

Questions: 1. Consult any standard text in International Law, and any standard text in American history to see what America's policy is as regards intervention. 2. What does Admiral Phelps say on this subject? 3. What does he say in reference to treaty rights? Are treaty rights of foreigners in China dependent upon extraterritoriality? 4. What is said in reference to the financing of China's railways? Why are they not paying better? 5. What policy is proposed editorially? What do you think of it? Note: Consult last week's *Review* on this topic also.

*Topic 3: Mr. Bullard on Extraterritoriality*

References: P. 47

Questions: 1. Who is Mr. Bullard? 2. What is extraterritoriality? 3. What criticism is made by the Chinese in reference to the withdrawal of extraterritoriality from Japan but not from China? 4. What is said by way of comparison of conditions in the two countries? What do you think of this? 5. What is said as to America's policy toward China?

*Topic 4: Notes on Russia*

References: Pp. 48-51,72,74

Questions: 1. What offer did the Soviet government of Russia make to China in 1920? 2. What was it seeking? 3. What is the present status of Chinese-Russian relations? Who is the recently appointed Russian plenipotentiary? 4. What part does Mongolia play in Russian-Chinese relations? Why? 5. Explain intelligently, if you can, the present position of the Chinese Eastern Railway: What is the claim of the Soviet gov't? of the French gov't? of the Peking gov't? 6. What are the factors of international recognition of the Soviet gov't? 7. What is the attitude of America on this subject as expressed by Secretary of State Hughes? What reasons does he give?

*Topic 5: Constitutional Law in China and the Philippines*

References: P. 25—also last week's *Review*

Questions: 1. Of what importance is the Preamble to a constitution? 2. What are Civil and what are political rights? Are they the same? Explain carefully. 3. What is a Bill of Rights? 4. What may be said as to freedom of religious worship in China and in the Philippines?

## 2. Domestic Affairs

*Topic 1: "China's Next Revolution."*

References: Pp. 53-4, 70, 72

Questions: 1. Why is the writer so sure that there will be another "revolution"? 2. Who are mentioned as possible nominees for the position of President? 3. How does the writer dispose of them? 4. Who are the Ministers now in Peking? 5. When does the election of a President occur? 6. What are the Chihli militarists doing now?

*Topic 2: Dr. Y. S. Sun and Mr. T. T. Cheng*

References: P. 60

Questions: 1. What is Dr. Sun's position, and what Mr. Cheng's? 2. What is the trouble between the two? 3. What kind of trial is Mr. Cheng to be given? Is this usual in the case of a civilian? 4. How are affairs developing between Dr. Sun and General Chen? 5. What is said to be Dr. Sun's present danger?

*Topic 3: Checkers and Murder in Szechuan*

References: Pp. 62, 64

Questions: 1. Who is now most powerful in Szechuan? 2. What are troops from Kweichow doing in this province? 3. Who is backing Yang Seng? What is the present position of the latter? 4. Give the main facts as to the murder of the Rev. Messrs. Whiteside and Watt. 5. What was their nationality? 6. Is the British government protecting its nationals in China? What other Englishman was murdered a few months ago?

## 3. Commerce and Finance

*Topic 1: France and the Boxer Fund*

References: P. 72

Questions: 1. What was the French claim for indemnity in 1900? 2. What is the present difficulty? 3. What is the mentioned threat? 4. If this were done how would it affect China's finances possibly?

*Topic 2: Siberia's Mineral Wealth*

References: Pp. 52-3

Questions: 1. What survey of Siberia's mineral wealth has recently been made? Why? 2. What proportion of Siberian territory has not yet been prospected? What is the meaning of this term? 3. Name the chief minerals of Siberia. Which are the richest? 4. Under what conditions may foreign capital operate in Siberia?

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## Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, September 12th, 1923.

Exchange:—To-day's London quotations for silver, 31⅝d. spot and 31⅝d. forward show an advance of 1/16d. and 1/16d. respectively since this day last week. China is reported to be selling and India buying. The official T/T rate on London after touching 3/1¼ closes at 3/1. During the earlier part of the week the market was very active, and export paper was largely in evidence, being chiefly against silk for New York. Since then the market has quietened down and speculators have covered a small proportion of their oversold position.

Rates are just about steady at the close and T/T on London is offering at 3/1 15/16 near, 3/1⅛ December. New York 70¾ near and 70⅞ forward.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 25,760,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,441,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 37,570,000 a decrease of $ 1,430,000.

Estimated value Tls. 52,810,000 as against Tls. 66,953,000 held at this time last year.

| | Average rates for Aug. | Thursday Sept 6 | Friday Sept 7 | Saturday Sept. 8 | Monday Sept. 10 | Tuesday Sept. 11 | Wednes. Sept. 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bk's selling rates | | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* |
| T/T London | 3/0.385 | 3/1 | 3/1 | 3/1 1/16 | 3/1 | 3/1 | 3/1 |
| D/Dfts. ,, | — | 3/1 1/8 | 3/1 1/8 | 3/1 1/8 | 3/1 1/8 | 3/1 1/8 | 3/1 1/8 |
| 4m/s ,, | — | 3/1 1/4 | 3/1 1/4 | 3/1 1/4 | 3/1 1/4 | 3/1 1/4 | 3/1 1/4 |
| T/T India | 226.471 | 230 | 229 1/2 | 230 1/2 | 229 | 229 | 229 |
| T/T France | 1,224.231 | 1250 | 1260 | 1270 | 1255 | 1230 | 1215 |
| T/T N. Y. | 69.163 | 69 3/4 | 69 3/4 | 70 1/8 | 69 3/4 | 70 | 70 1/4 |
| T/T H'kong | 74.740 | 74 3/4 | 74 1/4 | 74 1/4 | 74 1/4 | 74 1/4 | 74 1/8 |
| T/T Japan | 70.942 | 70 1/2 | 70 | 69 7/8 | 70 | 70 | 69 1/2 |
| T/T Batavia | 181.548 | 183 1/4 | 183 1/4 | 184 1/8 | 183 1/2 | 184 | 184 |
| T/T Straits | 77.192 | 76 | 76 | 75 1/2 | 76 1/4 | 76 1/4 | 76 1/4 |
| Bk's buying rates | | | | | | | |
| 4m/s B/L. Gred. D/A | 3/1.635 | 3/2 1/4 | 3/2 1/4 | 3/2 1/4 | 3/2 1/4 | 3/2 1/2 | 3/2 1/2 |
| 4m/s ,, D/P | — | 3/2 1/2 | 3/2 1/2 | 3/3 | 3/2 1/2 | 3/2 3/4 | 3/2 3/4 |
| 6m/s ,, D/A | 3/2.135 | 3/2 3/4 | 3/2 3/4 | 3/3 1/4 | 3/2 3/4 | 3/3 | 3/3 |
| 4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P | 1,274.231 | 1310 | 1230 nom. | 1330 | 1315 | 1290 | 1275 |
| 4m/s N.Y. Lc. | 71.663 | 72 3/4 | 72 3/4 | 73 | 72 1/2 | 72 3/4 | 73 |
| 4m/s ,, Docs | — | 73 1/4 | 73 1/4 | 73 1/2 | 73 | 73 1/4 | 73 1/2 |

| (Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling | Sept. 6 | Sept. 7 | Sept. 8 | Sept. 10 | Sept. 11 | Sept. 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bullion.** | | | | | | |
| *London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence. | 31 1/2 | 31 15/16 | 31 1/2 | 31 7/16 | 31 1/2 | 31 5/8 |
| **N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure) | G. $. 63 | G. $. 63 1/8 | G. $. 63 3/8 | G. $. 63 1/2 | G. $. 63 3/8 | G. $. 64 1/8 |
| **Shanghai** Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch ..... | Tls. 329.00 | Tls. 331.80 | Tls. 330.80 | Tls. 330.90 | Tls. 332.70 | Tls. 332.40 |
| **Shanghai** Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch) | 111.00 | 111.00 | 111.00 | 111.00 | 111.00 | 111.00 |
| **Shanghai** Mexican Dollars per $100 | 72.15 | 72.25 | 72.225 | 72.2875 | 72.2875 | 72.25 |
| Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney) | 1½% | 1½% | 1½% | 2% | 2% | 3% |
| *Closing Price in London for Previous day. | | | | | | |
| **Closing Price in New York for Previousday | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England rate of discount | 4% | London on Paris | T/T 78.88 |
| Bank of France rate of discount | 4½% | London on Germany | T/T |
| London open Market of rate Dis. 3 m/s. | 3⅛% | New York on London | T/T 455½ |
| ,, ,, 4 | 3⅛% | Bombay on London | T/T 1/4 1/2 |
| ,, ,, 6 | 3⅛% | Hongkong on ,, | T/T 2/3 1/2 |
| | | Yokohama ,, ,, | T/T 2/1 15/16 |

# Financial Notes

According to Lloyd's register, the world's trade tonnage for 1923 is 65,166,231, as compared with 46,911,113 tons in 1913. More than 2,500,000 tons are in course of construction.

An American commercial commission of 44 members is touring the Scandinavian States in order to study economic conditions there.

By the close of June last, Germany had delivered to Great Britain £13,264,000 on the reparations account. France still owes Britain 610 million pounds sterling.

It was stated in the House of Commons recently that about 45% of the world's monetary stock of gold is held at present by the United States.

Increasing costs of government, largely as a result of the growth of bureaucracy, present another cause for concern in connection with the development of the idea of regulation. The total value of the gross income of the people of this country is estimated as falling between $50,000,000,000 and $60,000,000,000 a year, and total taxes paid to State, City and Federal tax collectors have been placed as high as $8,000,000,000. This figure is $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 in excess of the usual estimate set upon the total net income, that is, the total savings of the people that each year become available for extraordinary repairs and extensions to the productive equipment of the country. Eight billions represent a heavy charge upon a gross income of $60,000,000,000, to say nothing of $50,000,000,000, upon which it would entail an annual charge of 16 percent for the expense of government. When we consider that the entire living expenses of 110,000,000 people are paid out of a gross income of $50,000,000,000 to $60,000,000,000, it seems unbelievable that the country could find $8,000,000,000 for expenses of government. Ex-Senator Beveridge declares that we now have one governmental employee, counting city, state and national employees, for every twenty inhabitants. That would mean, among other things, that about 5 percent of the inhabitants of the country in the employ of the various arms of government are in control of the spending of 16 per cent. of the gross income of the nation. (*Monthly letter, American Exchange National Bank*).

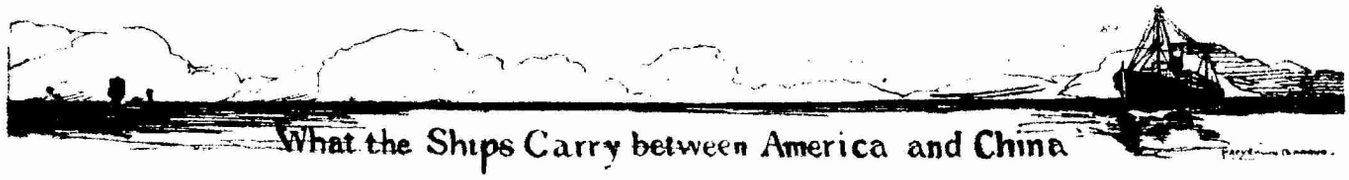
### Currency in the Trillions and Quadrillions

We are now getting the figures of paper money of certain countries in "trillions" of their respective units of currency. The latest reports quote the German circulation at nearly 32 trillions of marks; Austria over 5 trillion crowns; Poland over 3 trillion Polish marks, while Soviet Russia has long since passed the trillion line, and the latest advices put the total of outstanding Soviet currency at more than 4 quadrillion paper rubles (4,482,800,000,000,000).

But even if we disregard the Soviet paper money which is no longer included in the statements of world currency issued from week to week in the financial reports of Europe, it is interesting to try to comprehend the meaning of the word "trillion" in which at least three European countries other than Russia regularly and officially state their outstanding paper currency. The latest reports from Germany put the note circulation at nearly 32 trillion marks (31,824,820,868,000), Austria over 5 trillion crowns (5,017,632,861,000), and Poland nearly 3 trillion Polish marks (2,817,859,476,000).

What is a trillion? We know of course, says the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York, that it is a thousand billions, and if we are able to measure in simple terms the real bigness of the billion, in which we are now every day measuring world currency and trade, it may be helpful in the attempt to grasp the meaning of this new unit in which we are now measuring the multiplied paper money of the countries whose currency totals have passed out of the billion class.

To measure even a single billion, said a lecturer addressing a class in The National City Bank of New York, is difficult, but can at least be illustrated by a very simple statement. We all know how rapidly the expert counter of coins will manipulate them. The treasury experts at Washington will count 4,000 silver dollars in one hour, but that is their limit; working 8 hours a day an expert will count one million silver dollars in 31 working days, but that is only the beginning of the billion, and if this same counter were to go on counting the dollars at this rate, 8 hours in every working day of the year, he will require 100 years in which to count one billion of them, and when we further remember that the trillion is a thousand times as much as the billion we begin to get at least a dim comprehension of the quantitative bigness of the "trillion" in which the currencies of at least 4 countries are now being measured. If, to count one billion silver coin would require the continuous service of one man one hundred years, to count a trillion coins would require the service of one thousand men one hundred years.




## Returns of the Shanghai Customs

*(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. July 1.26 equal Gold $1)*

*S. S. Roman Prince*, June 14, from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oil, Lubricating | Galls. | 124,816 |

*S. S. President Cleveland*, August 17, from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To San Francisco. | | |
| Silk Piece Goods | Pls. | 5.06 |
| Tea, Black, Hankow | ,, | 278 |
| Tea, Black, Kiukiang | ,, | 247 |
| Tea, Black, other Ports | ,, | 123 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo | ,, | 112 |
| Gunpowder, Kiukiang | ,, | 18 |
| Gunpowder, other Ports | ,, | 30 |
| Young Hyson, Kiukiang | ,, | 16 |
| Young Hyson, Other Ports | ,, | 103 |
| Hyson, Kiukiang | ,, | 10 |
| Beans | ,, | 38 |
| Books, Printed | ,, | 12 |
| Chinaware, Fine | ,, | 14 |
| Egg, Albumen, Dried | ,, | 30 |
| Egg, Albumen, Moist | ,, | 231 |
| Egg, Yolk, Moist | ,, | 168 |
| Egg, Whole, Frozen | ,, | 229 |
| Intestines, Pigs,' Salted | ,, | 7 |
| Paper Cuttings | ,, | 495 |
| Carpets | Hk. Tls. | 1,931 |
| To Los Angeles. | | |
| Carpets | Hk. Tls. | 2,701 |
| To Baltimore. | | |
| Bristles | Hk. Tls. | 19 |
| To Philadelphia. | | |
| Hair, Goat | Pls. | 27 |
| To Newton. | | |
| Silk, Waste: | | |
| Shanghai, Bls. 15 | Pls. | 52.30 |
| To Brooklyn. | | |
| Intestines, Pigs,' Salted. | Pls. | 14 |
| To Chicago. | | |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai Bls. 6 | Pls. | 5.94 |
| To New York. | | |
| Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: | | |
| Wild, other Ports Bls. 130 | Pls. | 131.12 |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai, Bls. 50 | | 49.55 |
| Silk, Raw, Filature: | | |
| White, other Ports, Bls. 50 | ,, | 50.56 |
| Chinaware, Coarse | ,, | 33 |
| Chinaware, Fine | ,, | 36 |
| Hair, Horse Tail | ,, | 9 |
| Hair, Human | ,, | 52 |
| Skins, Dog | Pcs. | 5,000 |
| Skins, Goat, Tanned | ,, | 16,200 |
| Skins, Lamb | ,, | 5,000 |
| Carpets | Hk. Tls. | 6,432 |

*S. S. President Jefferson*, August 13, from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Copper Ingots | Pls. | 420 |
| Hides, Cow | ,, | 24 |
| Flour, Wheat | ,, | 4,226 |
| Soda Ash | ,, | 11 |
| Wax, Paraffin | ,, | 1,240 |
| Motor-cars | Pcs. | 10 |
| Machines, Calculating | ,, | 16 |
| Hats | Doz | 43 |

*S. S. West Carmona*, August 14. From U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron Washers | Pls. | 98 |
| Turpentine, Mineral | Galls. | 417 |
| Oil Kerosene, in cases | ,, | 50,100 |

*S. S. President Pierce*, August 15. From U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron Sheets | Pls. | 15 |
| Lead Pipes | ,, | 11 |
| Almonds | ,, | 8 |
| Apples, Fresh | ,, | 16 |
| Asparagus, Canned | ,, | 62 |
| Butter | ,, | 40 |
| Coffee, Beans | ,, | 32 |
| Carbon, Black | ,, | 211 |
| Flour, Wheat | ,, | 5,880 |
| Fruits, Canned | ,, | 462 |
| Fruits, Fresh | ,, | 26 |
| Grease | ,, | 19 |
| Ink, Printing | ,, | 44 |
| Leather, Coloured | ,, | 1 |
| Leather, Sole | ,, | 128 |
| Milk, Evaporated | ,, | 464 |
| Oranges, Fresh | ,, | 248 |
| Paper, Strawboard | ,, | 275 |
| Quebracho Extract | ,, | 260 |
| Raisins | ,, | 645 |
| Tinfoil | ,, | 4 |
| Motor-cars | Pcs. | 1 |
| Lemons, Fresh | ,, | 126,150 |
| Trunks, Unclassed | ,, | 123 |
| Typewriters | ,, | 10 |
| Shoes | Pairs | 120 |
| Canned Meats | Doz. | 173 |
| Canned Vegetables | ,, | 122 |
| Hats | ,, | 9 |
| Cigarettes | Mille | 39,300 |
| Chocolate | Lb. | 2,132 |
| Oil, Lubricating | Galls. | 31,972 |
| Treasure: | | |
| Dollars, Mexican | Hk. Tls. | 3,840 |
| Silver Bars | ,, | 1,855,788 |

*S. S. Empress of Australia*, August 25.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Vancouver. | | |
| Tea: Black, Shanghai | Pls. | 2 |
| Tea, Black, Kiukiang | ,, | 1 |
| Tea, Black, Kiukiang | ,, | 158 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, other Ports | ,, | 3 |
| Carpets | Hk. Tls. | 555 |
| To Baltimore. | | |
| Straw Braid, Mottled | ,, | 17 |
| To Philadelphia. | | |
| Intestines, Pigs,' Salted. | Pls. | 24 |
| To Scranton. | | |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai, Bls. 5 | Pls. | 4,98 |
| To Boston. | | |
| Bristles | ,, | 97 |
| Carpets | Hk. Tls. | 200 |
| To Toledo, Ohio. | | |
| Tea, Black, Kiukiang. | Pls. | 49 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Kiukiang | ,, | 6 |
| Gunpowder, other Ports | ,, | 4 |
| Imperial, Kiukiang | ,, | 4 |
| Young Hyson, Kiukiang | ,, | 76 |
| Young Hyson, other Ports | ,, | 32 |
| Hyson, other Ports | ,, | 43 |
| To Chicago. | | |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Kiukiang | Pls. | 11 |
| Gunpowder, other Ports | ,, | 11 |
| Young Hyson, Kiukiang | ,, | 64 |
| Young Hyson, other Ports | ,, | 80 |
| To New York. | | |
| Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: | | |
| White, other Ports, Bls. 70 | Pls. | 70.91 |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai, Bls. 185 | ,, | 184.84 |
| Yellow, other Ports, 10 Bls. | ,, | 9.87 |
| Silk, Waste: | | |
| Other Ports, Bls. 26 | ,, | 52.00 |
| Chinaware, Coarse | ,, | 1,32 |
| Chinaware, Fine | ,, | 48 |
| Egg, Albumen, Dried | ,, | 225 |
| Egg, Yolk Dried | ,, | 314 |
| Feathers | ,, | 136 |
| Hair, Horse | ,, | 31 |
| Intestines, Pigs,' Salted. | ,, | 43 |
| Intestines, Sheep's, Salted | ,, | 13 |
| Rhubarb | ,, | 108 |
| Straw Braid, Mottled | ,, | 51 |
| Skin, Clothing, Lamb | Pcs. | 700 |
| Skin, Mats, Dog | ,, | 20,000 |
| Skins, Fox | ,, | 35 |
| Skins, Dog | Pcs. | 17,700 |
| Skins, Goat, Tanned | ,, | 3,615 |
| Skins, Lamb | ,, | 6,032 |
| Skins, Sheep | ,, | 9,259 |
| Skins, Weasel | ,, | 6,705 |
| Umbrellas | ,, | 5,100 |
| Carpets | Hk. Tls. | 1,193 |

## Weekly Cotton Market Report

*By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son*

*China Cotton*:—The past week has been one of great activity in trading in so far as general purchases for local mills were concerned. The predominating sentiment seemed to be in favor of higher prices, but the uncertainty which is being felt regarding the "Japanese Earthquake" outlook has prevented the broadening of speculation. The attention of the trade has been divided between the manipulative tactics of local operations displayed in their juggling of new crop positions. Whatever may be the ultimate object of these operations, their influence has been one of the controlling factors in the market and has brought about a moderate revival of "bull" speculation of the outside public.

As to the crop outlook, evidence has been accumulating that the long period of favorable weather which has prevailed throughout the Belt has been instrumental in bringing about a marked improvement in its conditions. During the week rather good progress has been made and picking has been started and if the present favorable weather continues for another fortnight or so it will bring out a large amount of cotton. For the present the movement continues slow, and we do not look for heavy receipts before October 1st.

On the whole, the outlook as it appears to-day does not seem to warrant the expectation of extreme fluctuations and the probability therefore is for a continuance of a rather narrow market until the situation shapes itself in a more decided manner and conservatism should therefore be the keynote of any operations entered into at the present time.

*Yarn*:—The market during the past week was keeping steady to firm, prices have shown little change and trading continued moderately active, especially for 20s counts. In all some 8 to 9,000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export to Szechuen, Swatow, Canton, Wuhu, Tientsin, Fukien, Yingkow, Tsingtao, Ningpo, Chefoo and Kiangse.

Liverpool, September, 6, 1923.

*Liverpool Market:*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully, Middling Spot | | 16.02 Pence |
| ,, ,, October | | 14.63 ,, |
| ,, ,, January | | 14.27 ,, |

Market:—*Firm.*

New York, September, 6, 1923.

*New York Market:*—

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 26.10 Cents |
| December | 26.08 ,, |
| January | 25.78 ,, |
| March | 25.93 ,, |
| May | 25.95 ,, |
| Spot | 27.35 ,, |

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, September 6, 1923.

*Bombay Market:*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Broach, F. G. April/may, | Rps. | 459 per Khandy |
| Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan. | ,, | 373 ,, ,, |
| Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan. | ,, | 419 ,, ,, |

Market:—*Quiet.*

*Shanghai Market:*—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tungchow Oct./Nov. | Tls. | 36.00 |
| Shanghai, Oct./Nov. | ,, | 33.00 |
| M-ginned, Oct./Nov. | ,, | 33.00 |
| Taichong, Oct./Nov. | ,, | 34.50 |
| Shensi, No. 1 Nov./Dec. | ,, | 36.00 |

Market:—*Steady*

# In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

## MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

## ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton, W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

### Minutes of Recent Proceedings

*Hearings:*

*(Before the Commissioner)*

Sept. 8, 1923, Crim. No. 499, U. S. v. W. A. Adams; testimony taken of S. P. C. 571 and 199; H. B. Longfellow; defendant; submitted.

" 8, " " " 496, U. S. v. C. F. Davis; plea of guilty entered.

" 8, " " " 497, U. S. v. G. A. Mayer; continued to September 15th.

" 8, " Civil " 110, Chung Foo Union Bank v. D. A. Luskin; on motion of Sing Tai & Co. to intervene.

" 11, " Crim. " 500, U. S. v. T. King; testimony taken of S. P. C. 115, C. D. Murphy, Kuh Tso Kung, Woo Zai Nyung, E. Ling, defendant; submitted

## UNIVERSAL LEAF TOBACCO COMPANY INC., PLAINTIFF, v. BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC., DEFENDANT

*(Continued from last week)*

"Q What condition did you find this tobacco in?
A As it was in the holds it was in fairly good shape. Some of the hogsheads were pressed out of shape as they very often come. Instead of remaining circular they become oval, perhaps had parts of the heads missing, and some of them staves broken here and there. * * If it had been possible to take this cargo as it lay in the hold, take it bodily, place it in the nearest godown it would have been quite alright but the trouble begins when you start to move it out and it starts to fall to pieces." (p. 61)

Evidently, then, the packing was not insufficient for the voyage itself. The damage, according to this witness occurred in discharging. He then proceeds to tell how the coolies "roll the hogsheads from the pontoon into the godown" and the effect, but he does not state that he saw these particular hogsheads thus rolled nor that he noticed any breakage from that cause.

On the other hand, several witnesses do testify to observing the actual operation of other causes of damage. Mr. Marshall, who stated that he had been in the shipping business for 17 years, thus describes the discharge of the cargo in question:

"From the aft end what might be termed the bridge deck, immediately back of the engine room in company with Capt. Angus, we looked down the hold and watched the discharge of the tobacco. In the hold were a number of steel bars in the aft end, and as a hogshead of tobacco was dragged across the floor of the hold they were striking against the end of these steel bars breaking them up so as the tobacco was pulled up by the sling the leaves would drop down into the hold across the deck and into the lighter on the other side. * *

Q How many hogsheads did you see taken out this way?
A Seven or eight." (p. 27)

Captain Angus, above mentioned, testified:

"The hogsheads as they were being discharged were striking the iron bars.

Q When you first saw them they were stationary. Didn't you see them simply lying in the hold first?
A They were lying in the hold, but they were discharging part of them while I was there, they were discharging about four or five.
Q Did those come in contact with steel bars while in process of discharge?
A While in process of discharge. * * *
Q Did you see the result of that contact? Did you see any breakage?
A I saw breakage then and afterwards in the godowns. You could see where the iron bars had pierced them. (p. 43)

Plaintiff's local manager was asked:

"Q Did you see them taking the tobacco out of the ship?
A Yes.
Q Describe fully what you saw.
A When they brought some of the hogsheads out they had big long iron bars, steel bars, I do not know what they are intended for, but steel bars were stuck clean through the hogsheads in some cases.

*COURT*

Q You mean there were steel bars by way of cargo?
A Yes, there were steel bars in the same place with the tobacco, stored in the same hold. * * *
Q Describe how these iron bars were through the hogsheads. Tell the Court about it.
A Some went into the heads and some into the sides.
Q What were the size of these bars?
A I could not say, I should say about 1-½ or 2.
Q Length?
A Some of them were very long. Some of them were 10 ft. long I guess.

7. Klauber v. American Express Co., 21 Wis. 21, 91 Am. Dec. 452.
8. Union Express Co. v. Graham, 26 O. St. 595, 599.

*Judgments and Orders:*

Sept. 11, 1923, Cause No. 2306, S. Cadiz v. L. Cadiz; order for service by publication.

*(By the Commissioner)*

Sept. 8, 1923, Crim. No. 499, U. S. v. W. A. Adams; dismissed
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 496, U. S. v. C. F. Davis; sentence.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 497, U. S. v. G. A. Mayer; bail fixed in sum of $50 U. S. cy.; defendant allowed to sign his own recognizance.
,, 8, ,, Civil ,, 110, Chung Foo Union Bank v. D. A. Duskin; motion dismissed.
,, 11, ,, Crim. ,, 500, U. S. v. T. King; sentence.

*Assignments for Hearing:*

Sept. 24, 1923, Cause No. 1032, Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.

*Miscellaneous Filings:*

Sept. 5, 1923, Corpn. No. 82, American-Asiatic Underwriters Inc.; certificate of dissolution.
,, 5, ,, Cause ,, 2304, A. Lafuente v. A. B. Rosenfeld; marshal's return of summons.
,, 5, ,, ,, ,, 2305 The Finnish Trans-oceanic Trading Co. Ltd. v. Hinde Bros. & Co.; marshal's returns of summons
,, 6, ,, ,, ,, 2287, In re Theo. hil E. Winter's will; affidavit of publication.
,, 6 ,, ,, ,, 2298, In re Harrison King Wright's will; affidavit of publication.
,, 7 ,, ,, ,, 2306, S. Cadiz v. L. Cadiz; complaint; affidavit.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 2180, Tshua Thang Jien et al. v. American Express Company; defendant's trial brief.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; notice of appearance of counsel for defendant.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone; bond on appeal; motion.
,, 10, ,, ,, ,, 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Slegman; motion to set.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 2272, Colbert v. Colbert; motion for time to answer; motion for commission; motion for alimony pendente lite.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 2306, S. Cadiz v. L. Cadiz; summons issued.

*(By the Commissioner)*

Sept. 6, 1923, Crim. No. 498, U. S. v. H. B. Niles; complaint.
,, 6 ,, ,, ,, 485, U. S. v. C. Meder and P. E. Wiley; bonds.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 499, U. S. v. W. A. Adams; complaint.
,, 8, ,, Civil ,, 127, Chow Chi Kee v. American Mfg. Co. of China, Inc.; motion for judgment by default; notice.
,, 10, ,, Crim. ,, 497, U. S. v. G. A. Mayer; bond.
,, 10, ,, Civil ,, 120, Oriental Press v. J. O. Donovan; notice.
,, 11, ,, Crim. ,, 500, U. S. v. T. King; complaint.

Q And they had pierced the hogsheads?
A Yes.
Q You say that these iron bars were part of the same shipment?
A Were in the same hold with the tobacco.
Q Do you know whether the iron bars were stowed above the cargo or below the tobacco?
A Some below and some above." (pp. 6-7, 9)

Defendant called two other witnesses, one of whom (p. 62) saw the steel bars, but neither of whom saw the two in contact tho both admit (pp. 62, 104) that they might have been without their seeing it. It has already been judicially recognized[9] that testimony of those who did not see will not overcome that of those

9. Sun-Ming-Shan v. Viloudaki, I Extrater. 267, citing Stitt v. Huidkopers, 17 Wall. (U. S.) 385, 21 L. ed. 644.

*(Continued next week)*

## *SESSION AT HARBIN, CHINA.*

*Hearings:*

Aug. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; on motion to set.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2103, Maria Pavlovna Kamoff v. International Banking Corporation; on motion to set.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2105, Alexander T. Moschitzky v. Harry Barkovith; on motion to set
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2047. U. S. v. G. Cornet; on motion to dismiss.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2020. Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn; on motion to dismiss; submitted.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 1017. Isadore Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs & International Banking Corporation; on motion to set.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2105. A. T. Moschitzky v. H. Barkovith; testimony taken of H. Barkovith and L. Y. Rai.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; Testimony taken of C. Lepissier, S. Becher, V. B. Gust messoff and B. B. Thomas.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2103, Maria Pavlovna Kamoff v. International Banking Corporation; testimony taken of M. P. Kamoff, J. L. Curtis, A. M. Polozoff, R. T. Evans and I. A. Landesman; submitted.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2105, A. T. Moschitzky v. H. Barkovith; testimony taken of H. Barkovith, N. V. Vodiansky, A. L. Bab.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2105, A. T. Moschitzky v. H. Barkovith; Testimony taken of J. M. Vernikoff, A. R. Merkner Li Lung Tsung, M. A. Shenkman, A. T. Moschitzky, G. J. Zak, L. T. Izotoff.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 2105, A. T. Moschitzky v. H. Barkovith; testimony taken of R. Borstling; submitted.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; testimony taken of A. Novikoff.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1017, I. Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs and International Banking Corporation; testimony taken of J. Brimberg.
,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2290, U. S. v. P. S. Crawley; testimony taken of P. G.
,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2291, Derjavin, A. G. Matons, G. V. Solovieff, Y. H. Wen.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2290, U. S. v. P. S. Crawley; testimony taken of A. F.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2291, Kirsta and G. G. Tash.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; testimony taken of A. Novikoff, L. Wulfsohn, J. Borjanovsky and V. P. Gustamessoff.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2290, U. S. v. P. S. Crawley; testimony taken of N. I.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2291, Nekamkin, D. Koriakoff, E. B. Thomas, A. Russetsky, P. S. Crawley.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2290, U. S. v. P. S. Crawley; testimony taken of P. S.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2291, Crawley and G. G. Hanson; submitted.

*Judgments and Orders:*

Aug. 14, 1923, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; order.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1017, I. Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs and International Banking Corporation; judgment dissolving restraining order.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2290, U. S. v. Paul S. Crawley; sentence.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2291.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2047, U. S. v. George Cornet; order of dismissal.

*Miscellaneous Filings:*

,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2290, U. S. v. P. S. Crawley; information.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 2105, A. T. Moschitzky v. H. Barkovith; stipulation.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 2291, U. S. v. P. S. Crawley; Information.
,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2292, I. V. Burlakoff et al. v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; complaint.
,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2293, A. L. Shnieder v. North Asiatic Co., Inc.; complaint; summons issued.
,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1017, I. Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs and International Banking Corporation; plaintiff's memorandum brief of evidence.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1017, I. Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs and International Banking Corporation; defendant's memorandum brief of evidence.
,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co., stipulation.

# Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

| STATIONS | Local | Fast R. | Local | 3rd & 4th Local | S.N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail | 3rd & 4th | Local | S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express | Local | Fast Local | Local | Local | Night Express R. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North d. | | 7.00 | 7.15 | 7.35 | 9.30 | 9.50 | 12.10 | 12.30 | 15.25 | 17.15 | 17.45 | 19.35 | 23.30 |
| Nansiang ... ... d. | | 7.28 | 7.45 | 8.03 | — | 10.31 | 12.41 | 12.58 | 16.01 | 17.47 | 18.15 | 20.05 | 0 02 |
| Soochow ... ... d. | | 8.59 | | 9.41 | 11.14 | 12.53 | | 14.43 | 18.24 | 19 39 | | | 1.39 |
| Wusih ... ... d. | 7.00 | 9.59 | | 10.44 | 12.02 | 14.12 | | 15.38 | 19.34 | 20.36 | | | 2.38 |
| Changchow ... d. | 8.14 | 10.56 | | 11.41 | 12.49 | 15.28 | | 16 38 | | 21.38 | | | 3.42 |
| Tanyang ... .. d. | 9.30 | 11.52 | | | 13 38 | 16.28 | | 17.38 | | | | | — |
| Chinkiang ... d. | 10.31 | 12.49 | | | 14,22 | 17.34 | | 18.33 | | | | | 5.34 |
| Nanking ... ... a. | 12.30 | 14.21 | | | 15.43 | 19.33 | | 20.02 | | | | | 7.20 |
| Pukow ... ... d. | | | | | 19.10 | | | 21.00 | | | | | |
| Hsuchowfu ... d. | | | | | — | | | 5.08 | | | | | |
| Tsinanfu ... ... d. | | | | | — | | | 13.10 | | | | | |
| Tientsin Central a. | | | | | — | | | — | | | | | |
| Do. d. | | | | | 23.52 | | | 21.20 | | | | | |
| Tientsin East... a. | | | | | 0.02 | | | — | | | | | |
| Do d. | | | | | | | | 22.05 | | | | | |
| Peking ... ... a. | | | | | | | | 1 30 | | | | | |

| STATIONS | Local | Fast Local | Local | Local | Fast R. | 3rd & 4th Local | 3rd & 4th | Fast R. | Local | Local | Express R. | Local | T.P.L. Mail | S.N.L. Night Express T.P.L. Express |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peking ... ... d. | | | | | | | | | | | | | — | 15.25 |
| Tientsin East ... a. | | | | | | | | | | | | | — | — |
| Do. d. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14.35 | 20.27 |
| Tientsin Central a. | | | | | | | | | | | | | — | — |
| Do d. | | | | | | | | | | | | | — | 20.47 |
| Tsinanfu ... ... d. | | | | | | | | | | | | | — | 4.50 |
| Hsuchowfu ... d. | | | | | | | | | | | | | — | 13.00 |
| Pukow ... ... a. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18.49 | 20.57 |
| Nanking ... ... d | | | | | 7.40 | | 8.10 | 11.05 | | | 15.50 | 16.15 | | 23.00 |
| Chinkiang ... d | | | | | 9.20 | | 10.25 | 12.54 | | | 17.29 | 18.27 | | 0.52 |
| Tanyang ... ... d. | | | | | 9.57 | | 11.21 | 13.36 | | | 18.03 | 19.26 | | — |
| Changchow ... d. | | | 7.10 | | 10.59 | 12 00 | 12.44 | 14.32 | | | 18.57 | 20.46 | | 2.41 |
| Wusih ... ... d. | | 7.20 | 8.22 | | 11.59 | 13.02 | 14.07 | 15.33 | | | 19.43 | 21.52 | | 3.53 |
| Soochow ... ... d. | | 8.21 | 9.39 | | 12.54 | 14.02 | 15 25 | 16.31 | | | 20.32 | | | 4.58 |
| Nansiang ... ... d. | 8.15 | 10.33 | 11.34 | 13.00 | 14.33 | 16.03 | 17.45 | 18.18 | 18.40 | 20.35 | — | | | 6.26 |
| Shanghai North a. | 8.42 | 11 09 | 12.05 | 13.30 | 15.00 | 16.30 | 18.20 | 18.45 | 19.13 | 21.05 | 22.00 | | | 6.59 |

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Woosung Forts d. | 6.45 | 8.15 | 9.40 | 11.05 | 12.30 | 13.55 | 15.20 | 16.45 | 18.10 | 19.35 | 21.00 | 22.25 | 23 50 | 1 15 | Shanghai North d. | 6.00 | 7.30 | 9.00 | 10.25 | 11.50 | 13.15 | 14 40 | to 05 | 17.30 | 18.55 | 20.20 | 21.45 | 23.10 | 0.35 |
| Kiangwan ... d. | 7.10 | 8.40 | 10.05 | 11 31 | 12.55 | 14.20 | 15.46 | 17.10 | 18.35 | 20.00 | 21.25 | 22.50 | 0 15 | 1.40 | Tientungan ... d | 6.05 | 7.35 | 9.05 | 10.30 | 11.55 | 13.20 | 14.45 | 16.10 | 17.35 | 19.00 | 20.25 | 21.50 | 23.15 | 0.40 |
| Tientungan ... d | 7.16 | 8.46 | 10 11 | 11.37 | 13 01 | 14.26 | 15.52 | 17 16 | 18.41 | 20.06 | 21.31 | 22.56 | 0.24 | 1 46 | Kiangwan ... d | 6.12 | 7 42 | 9.12 | 10 37 | 12.02 | 13 27 | 14.52 | 16.17 | 17.42 | 19.07 | 20.32 | 21.57 | 23 22 | 0.47 |
| Shanghai North a. | 7.20 | 8.50 | 10 15 | 11 41 | 13.05 | 14.30 | 15 56 | 17.20 | 18 45 | 20 10 | 21.35 | 23 00 | 0.25 | 1.50 | Woosung Forts a | 6.35 | 8.06 | 9.35 | 11.00 | 12.25 | 13 50 | 15.15 | 16.40 | 18.05 | 19.30 | 20 55 | 22.20 | 23 45 | 1.10 |

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

# Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up.

| STATIONS | Fast Local | Express R. | 2nd 3rd & 4th | Local | Fast R. | Fast Local | Local | Night Express R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North.....dep. | .. | 8.00 | 9.00 | .. | 13.20 | 15.35 | .. | 19.15 |
| Jessfield.....dep. | .. | 8.15 | 9.16 | .. | 13.36 | 15.51 | .. | 19.30 |
| Siccawei.....dep. | .. | 8.21 | 9.23 | .. | 13.43 | 15.58 | .. | 19.36 |
| L'hwa Junction.....dep. | .. | 8.35 | 9.40 | .. | 14.00 | 16.15 | .. | 19.50 |
| *Shanghai South .....dep.* | .. | *8.06* | *9.05* | *12.30* | *13.35* | *15.46* | *17.35* | *19.20* |
| *Lunghwa Junction.....arr.* | .. | *8.21* | *9.23* | *12.45* | *13.43* | *16.03* | *17.53* | *19.33* |
| Sungkiang .....dep. | .. | 9.14 | 10.56 | .. | 14.46 | 17.10 | .. | 20.29 |
| Kashai .....dep. | .. | 10.01 | 11.57 | .. | 15.43 | 18.08 | .. | 21.16 |
| Kashing.....dep. | 7.05 | 10.31 | 12.40 | .. | 16.16 | 18.30 | .. | 21.46 |
| Yehsah .....dep. | 7.45 | 11.02 | 13.32 | .. | 16.56 | ---- | .. | 22.17 |
| Changan .....dep. | 8.31 | 11.36 | 14.23 | .. | 17.40 | ---- | .. | 22.51 |
| Hangchow .....dep. | 9.43 | 12.30 | 16.00 | .. | 18.50 | ---- | .. | 23.45 |
| Zahkou .....arr. | 10.05 | 12.45 | 16.30 | .. | 19.10 | ---- | .. | 24.00 |

| STATIONS | Local | Fast Local | Express R. | 2nd 3rd & 4th | Fast R. | Local | Fast Local | Night Express R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zahkou..... d. | .. | .. | 7.15 | 8.40 | 13.20 | .. | 15.05 | 18.00 |
| Hangchow ..... d. | .. | .. | 7.40 | 9.15 | 13.50 | .. | 15.35 | 18.25 |
| Changan ..... d. | .. | .. | 8.29 | 10.45 | 15.00 | .. | 16.50 | 19.14 |
| Yehsah ..... d. | .. | .. | 9.00 | 11.53 | 15.37 | .. | 17.32 | 19.45 |
| Kashing ..... d. | .. | 7.15 | 9.39 | 12.50 | 16.24 | .. | 18.10 | 20.24 |
| Kashai ..... d. | .. | 7.39 | 10.02 | 13.26 | 16.52 | .. | .. | 20.46 |
| Sungkiang ..... d. | .. | 8.37 | 10.52 | 14.42 | 17.49 | .. | .. | 21.42 |
| *Lunghwa Junction.....d.* | *8.37* | *9.37* | *11.37* | *15.58* | *18.47* | *19.47* | .. | *22.37* |
| *Shanghai South .....a.* | *8.55* | *9.55* | *11.56* | *16.10* | *19.00* | *20.05* | .. | *22.45* |
| L'hwa Junction .....d. | .. | 9.39 | 11.32 | 15.50 | 18.40 | .. | .. | 22.22 |
| Siccawei .....d. | .. | 9.49 | 11.40 | 15.59 | 18.49 | .. | .. | 22.30 |
| Jessfield .....d. | .. | 9.56 | 11.46 | 16.06 | 18.56 | .. | .. | 22.36 |
| Shanghai North.....a. | .. | 10.10 | 12.00 | 16.20 | 19.10 | .. | .. | 22.50 |

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